The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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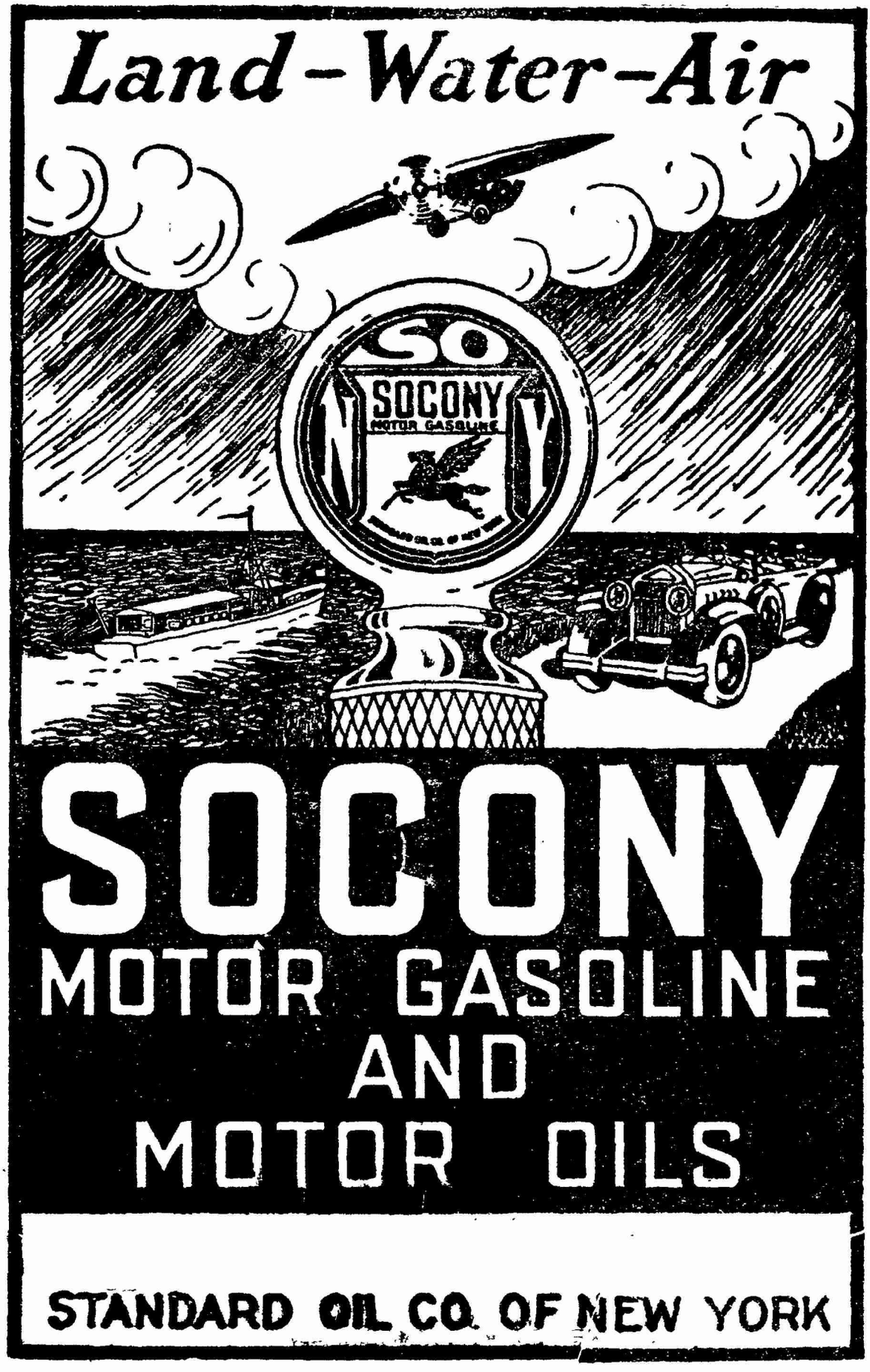
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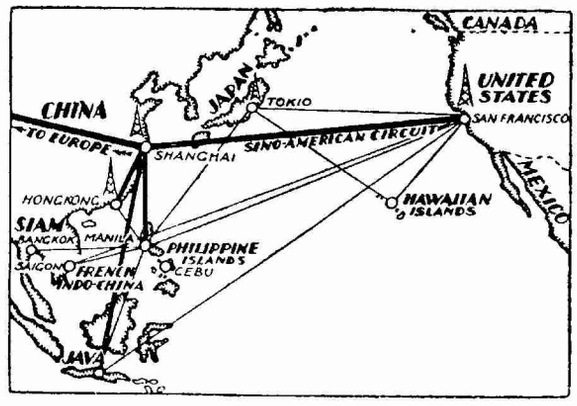

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

REFORM GREATLY NEEDED IN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

SOMETIME ago a firm in Hankow which specializes in the export of Chinese raw products to foreign countries filed a number of telegrams addressed to New York, London and other places, at the Hankow telegraph office. The telegrams were all prepaid, meaning by this that the manager of the Hankow firm paid to the Hankow telegraph office the entire cost of transmitting the messages by telegraph from Hankow to Shanghai and from Shanghai abroad over the radio or cable. Several days later the manager of the Hankow firm learned that the messages had not been dispatched, the reason being that the Hankow telegraph office had retained all of the money and had either refused or neglected to remit the portion to Shanghai which was necessary to prepay the radio or cable charges. This is but one example of a situation in the Chinese telegraph department which the National Government should correct. As the situation stands today local officials, particularly the military, in various parts of the country look upon the local telegraph office as a chief source of revenue and commandeer all the funds. The result is a condition of general chaos with everybody helping himself to telegraph funds and little or nothing going to the head office of the Telegraph Department in Nanking. The situation has become so bad that it is practically impossible for Shanghai newspapers, Chinese or foreign, to receive "R. T. P." messages from correspondents in the outports. We should explain that "R. T. P." designates a class of message that is paid for by the receiver of the message, otherwise "Receiver to Pay." The reason for this situation is that telegraph offices in the interior always demand cash-in-advance, because of the fear that the receiving office will not remit any of the money back to the dispatching office. Needless to say the existence of this situation greatly handicaps telegraphic communication throughout the country because local officials look upon the telegraph office as a source of income, grab all the money, and thus cut off the head office from revenues which should be used to improve and extend the service. On the other hand the managers of the branch offices charge that the head offices in Nanking, Shanghai and elsewhere are guilty of

similar practices; that they retain all the funds and remit little or nothing to the branch offices for needed repairs or even salaries. Rapid and efficient electrical communication, whether by radio or wire, is the "breath of life" of any country. It has even been stated that the civilization of any country can be measured in the terms of its development of communication. Therefore, if one applied this term of measurement to China, the decision would be that China is far behind other countries, because of the inefficiency and inadequacy of domestic electrical communication. Also, it might be stated here that military officials seldom ever pay for their telegrams, which means that the telegraph lines are always loaded down with traffic for which the service receives no income, somewhat like the system of "free-passes" which formerly prevailed on the government railways. Persons who are familiar with telegraphic communication in other countries state that the problem of adjusting telegraphic payments from the standpoint of head office and branches, could be solved through the inauguration of a modern book-keeping system and the issuance of definite instructions, with proper penalties, against the seizure of telegraphic funds by local officials. Regardless of the method, something should be done to rectify the condition of near-anarchy which prevails in the Telegraphic Department of the Ministry of Communications. otherwise China will continue to lag behind other countries in this important and vital phase of communication.

CHINESE ARMY AND FUTURE FOREIGN LOANS

AS the *London Times* generally expresses British imperial and financial opinion, there was more than usual interest in an editorial which appeared in that paper on March 19, a summary of which was telegraphed to local newspapers by *Reuters*. It was stated that foreign lenders "would not seriously think of assisting China until the budget was balanced and a plan adopted and put into operation for the consolidation and redemption of foreign debts." Since T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, admitted this situation in his recent financial statement, Nanking's leaders will find no cause for criticising the *Times* declaration on this score, but there will be criticism of another statement in the editorial pertaining to the Chinese army. The statement was made that China will not be able, even after the attainment of a balanced budget, to obtain foreign capital on easy terms "if the Chinese army continues to be the most expensive and the least efficient of those maintained by any important state." The reference to the lack of efficiency of the Chinese army was well taken, but if the foreign Powers, or any group of Powers think that China can be induced to disband her National Army as a means of obtaining foreign loans, they are pursuing a forlorn hope. Sometime ago a Shanghai publication which serves as a sort of unofficial Japanese organ suggested that the Powers might make China a loan for the purpose of troop disbandment, but that it be specified in the loan agreement that all rifles be turned in and locked in a warehouse controlled by the Powers. Although the National Government is greatly in need of money, it would be difficult to imagine that government submitting to any such coercion as a means of obtaining it. The reason for this is that China owes her present position of independence, or near-independence in the family of nations, largely to the National Army. The National Army, plus the nationalistic sprit which is largely a product of the Army, have enabled China to reach her present position in the family of nations. To expect China to scrap this army because some of China's neighbors disapprove of it, is asking the impossible. The trouble with this problem of lending China money for reconstruction purposes seems to be that international financiers for some reason or other do not wish to make any advances to this country, hence if one excuse is not good they try another.

FINANCES AND MORALS AND THE OPIUM QUESTION

AS indicated in previous discussions of the question in these columns, China appears to be moving toward the adoption of some form of official monopoly as a means of controlling the opium traffic. That this means a reversal of the nation's previous position on this question goes without saying. But with some 20,000,000 addicts on her hands consuming opium to an annual value ranging from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, China is somewhat in the position of the United States in respect to the bootleg liquor traffic. The only difference in the situation of the two countries is that the United States, being a wealthy country, can afford to be virtuous and altruistic; hence the American Government can afford to stay out of the liquor business. But China, being poor, must search about for new sources of revenue. Opium is about the only resource which is not now taxed for the national treasury and the Chinese, being practical people, figure that it would be better to divert some of this revenue to the treasury than permit it to go into the pockets of smugglers and corrupt officials. The better elements in the Chinese population do not approve of the opium traffic and would not like to see their government engage in it, but when the question narrows down to a matter of morals versus needed revenue, the chances are that morals will suffer. Friends of China abroad, particularly in the United States will strongly disapprove of the establishment of an official opium monopoly in China, but the passage of pious resolutions at Geneva will not help China out of her present predicament. If these friends of China in the United States could offer China some practical assistance in the form of money for reconstruction purposes, they might, quite logically, couple with it a condition that the Chinese Government should exert an honest effort to cut down the opium traffic. But, as stated, the chances are they will not do this, but will continue to send delegations to Geneva where further resolutions will be passed on the desirability of suppressing the opium and drug evils. As we see the problem, the worst phase of it will be that the adoption of the monopoly system in China, will lend support to similar monopoly systems which are maintained in every European colony in the Far East from British Hongkong to the

Dutch East Indies. None of the European Governments possessing Oriental colonies want to relinquish their opium monopolies because this constitutes their chief source of revenue for maintaining colonial administrations. Relinquishment of the opium revenue would necessitate the levying of higher taxes and higher taxes on the natives always stirs up revolutionary sentiment. Should China be able to suppress opium as she once did, it would ultimately force the European colonial administrations to abolish their monopolies, but if China herself adopts the monopoly system, it will mean a perpetuation of similar systems elsewhere.

Further evidence that China is being encouraged by European interests to adopt the government monopoly system for the control of the opium traffic is provided in a series of articles on this subject by H. G. W. Woodhead, well known British editor, said articles appearing the *Shanghai Evening Post*, an American paper. The entire series has just been reproduced in pamphlet form for sale at $1 a copy. The pamphlet contains a review of the opium production and consumption situation in China and as such present a damning record of law violation and official connivance in an industry which is producing wholesale degradation of the Chinese people, but as stated, the chief purpose of Mr. Woodhead's exposures apparently is to encourage China in the creation of an official opium monopoly, similar to the methods used by British and other colonial administrations in the Far East. Mrs. Hamilton Wright, formerly a member of American delegations to Geneva opium conferences, who recently was in the Far East making an investgation of the opium and drug traffic, informed American newspaper correspondents prior to her departure for Washington that she had obtained definite evidence implicating high European officials in an attempt to encourage China in the creation of an official opium monopoly, the motive being as stated, to use this method as a means of protecting their own colonial monopolies in the Far East. Mrs. Wright's purpose is to induce the United States Government to call a conference in Washington on the opium and drug menace and in this way try to work out some system of providing China with finances that would enable the Chinese Government to take immediate and definite steps toward the suppression of the traffic. Should this plan succeed, it naturally would have the effect of forcing the various European governments to take immediate steps toward the abolition of their colonial opium and drug monopolies in the Far East.

BRITISH MINISTER AND CONSUL OPPOSE DOG-GAMBLERS

NEXT Tuesday night, March 31, will mark the definite conclusion of dog-race parimutuel gambling in the International Settlement, according to a final letter which the Municipal Council sent last week to the proprietors of Luna Park, the leading British dog-gambling resort in the Settlement. This letter, together with correspondence between the Council and the local British Consul-General, which also was made public, apparently constitutes the final chapter in this iniquitous enterprise which was introduced into China by British interests more than three years ago. In advising the Municipal Council to put an end to these gambling resorts, the present British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson and Consul-General, J. F. Brenan, wipe out the mistake made by a previous British Consul-General at Shanghai, Sir Sidney Barton, who was responsible for the original registration of the British dog-gambling enterprises. Why Sir Sidney Barton permitted the dog-gambling joints to be incorporated under British law and registered at the local British Consulate-General is not known, but that his action has been most embarrassing to British officialdom throughout the Far East has long been evident. The correspondence on the subject, follows,

Council Chamber,
Administration Building.
Shanghai, March 19, 1931.

J. F. Brenan Esquire, C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

SIR,—You will have seen from the Municipal Gazette of the 16th January last that the Council has decided to refuse permission for the operation of dog racing tracks in the Settlement after March 31st, 1931, and has so informed the two British greyhound racing companies.

I have been given to understand that in the opinion of His Britannic Majesty's Minister the responsibility for dealing with the question rests primarily with the Shanghai Municipal Council. It will, however, assist the Council in meeting such criticism as its action may arouse, if you can confirm in writing and for publication, that its decision meets with the approval of the British authorities.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) E. B. MACNAGHTEN,
Chairman.

Shanghai, March 19, 1931.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the March 19, and to confirm that the decision of the Council to put an end to the gambling on dog racing in the Settlement meets with the full approval of the British authorities.

It has always been the opinion of His Britannic Majesty's Minister that the responsibility for dealing with this matter rests primarily on the Shanghai Municipal Council, both as the body responsible for the administration of the International Settlement as a whole, and because it is the community that it represents who stand to lose by the hostile agitation directed against them on account of these gambling establishments.

It has been asserted on behalf of the greyhound companies that their gambling operations are legal in English law. I am not at present prepared to express an opinion on this point, but I am advised that the legality of totalizator betting on dog courses has by no means been established in the recent cases tried in England, and in this connection it is to be noted that dog racing has not been permitted in the British colonies of Hongkong or Singapore.

The British authorities are in sympathy with the efforts of the Council to eliminate commercialized gambling in the Settlement, and have always regarded with disfavour the operations of the greyhound racing establishments. They have, morever, no desire that the extraterritorial privileges acquired under treatly for the protection of British trade and residence in this country should be used by British subjects to cover activities which can reasonably be considered detrimental to the administration of the area under the Council's jurisdiction.

The restriction of places of public entertainment is placed under the control of the Council by

Byelaw 34 of the Land Regulations, which provides that no person shall keep such a place without a licence. If, in view of the fact that the Council has refused for good reasons to grant licences to the dog racing establishments, it decides to compel these establishments to close, I am authorized by His Majesty's Minister to state that such action appears to the British authorities to be in the best interests of the Settlement.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. F. BRENAN,
Consul-General.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 19, 1931.

W. R. MCBAIN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Greyhound Racing Club.
W. R. MCBAIN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 7, informing the Council that the Executive Committee of the Greyhound Racing Club had resolved that, as from March 1, 1931, admission to Luna Park shall be restricted to members of the Club only, and that this action on their part had been approved by a General Meeting of the Greyhound Racing Association (China) Ltd.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council adheres to its decision that dog racing in the Settlement will not be permitted after March 31, next, and to state that this decision is actuated by the Council's desire to suppress commercialized gambling in the Settlement.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. M. MCKEE,
Deputy Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BRITISH AUTOS INVADE LOCAL MARKET

SHANGHAI is enjoying once more, as it has often done on previous occasions, what may be correctly termed a competition comedy. This time it is relates to automobiles. The British manufacturers of the light Austin car, who in recent years gained a world reputation for their "Baby" model, much lighter and smaller than any American-made car, conceived the idea that such a model would have a fine field in the United States, and as a result a large factory was started in the United States, which is turning out cars with improved lines and features and at a cheaper cost, or at least with a cheaper selling price, than that obtaining in England. As has occurred in many other lines when the products of one country are manufactured under license in another country the question of the export market has become a vexed problem, repercussions of which have frequently been seen in Shanghai. Thus in the printing field the most famous of American printing presses is also manufactured in England under a royalty scheme and as a result both American and English made models of the same press are for sale respectively by American agents and British agents in China. In another branch of the printing trade the typesetting machine known as the Linotype, is also manufactured in America and England, and in this case there is the anomaly that the British agents hold a monopoly of the China field although as a matter of fact they sell more American machines than British. When the Neon light, a French invention, was introduced to Shanghai several years ago, large advertisements of competing companies appeared each claimed the right to exploit this field. Various threats were made, but in the end, so far as one can see, the competing companies continue to do business. In fact so far as the Neon light was concerned still another "independent" appeared in the field. He was by profession a glass blower and he inveigled a number of local people into forming a local "Neon" company. In the end his backers lost out, as although he could blow the glass to perfection he was unable to get the supplies of gas he had figured on and so the scheme fizzled.

The Otis elevator is another case of how the field in China becomes a bone of contention when arrangements are made to manufacture the same apparatus in different countries. Several years back one could buy an Otis elevator from either American, British, French, Italian or Belgian agents, in each of which countries these elevators are manufactured—in the latter four cases under licenses from the American head office. After several years of contest the situation was stabilized and an American general agent appointed who will, however, supply the Otis elevator from any country the buyer may chose. The General Electric Co. situation is also somewhat similar.

Mark L. Moody & Co., American auto mobile agents, threw a bombshell into the local automobile market last week by inserting large advertisements in the Shanghai newspapers that they had received a supply of the American model Austin cars known as the Bantam Austin. The advertisements stressed the point that the car was specially suited for Shanghai's crowded traffic, and could dart around the large standard cars. This announcement immediately brought almost equally large advertisements from the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, a British organization, who stressed the point that the Bantam Austin was manufactured in America under license and that the arrangements with the British owners did not permit this car to be exported to China. This brought a return advertisement from Moody guaranteeing for one year all Austin cars sold by him and guaranteeing to replace any part free of charge within a year. Just what the end of it all will be remains to be seen. One result has been to bring down the price of the British "Babies" very considerably, so that a touring car of that model may now be bought for Tls. 2,300 and a sedan ("saloon") for Tls. 2,850. which are practically the same prices as those at which Moody sells. The point that is so far not quite clear is how it has come about that Moody has invaded this market but the fact remains that he has and that he has made an "impression." The automobile buying public is not particularly interested in the internal international arrangements of manufacturers, and with the Neon light pyrotechnics of several years ago still fresh in one's memory it is not probable that buyers will be induced not to buy an American manufactured car on the strength of the representation of a British agent that the agreement with the American manufacturers precludes their selling cars in China.

The Recent Japanese Threat on Extrality

SINCE the *Rengo* news service is generally looked upon as the official organ of the Japanese Government, it is difficult to estimate the damage to Sino-Japanese relations that is likely to result from a telegram dispatched from Tokyo on March 21 pertaining to the exterritoriality question. The dispatch occupied more than a column of space in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on March 22, hence is too long to reproduce here, but briefly it outlined Japan's minimum terms for a relinquishment of exterritoriality and then went further and used threatening language which has not characterized Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations since the days of the infamous Twenty-One Demands of 1915. The dispatch, which apparently was inspired by high officials in the Japanese Government, will also arouse considerable interest on the part of the other Powers because it expressed undisguised contempt for negotiations now proceeding between China and Great Britain and the United States on the same subject—relinquishment of exterritoriality.

Briefly the *Rengo* message stated that Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires had presented to Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister, the following "basic conditions" for Japan's relinquishment of exterritoriality:

1. That the Extraterritorial question be solved on the gradual abolition basis.
2. That Japanese subjects be granted the most favoured national privileges.
3. That some complete measures be mapped out for the protection of Japanese lives and property.
4. That the interior regions of all parts of China be opened up for the Japanese to enjoy mixed residence with the Chinese.

The message then stated that Dr. Wang had rejected these proposals and had urged the Japanese Government to follow a liberal policy and take the lead in breaking the deadlock which now exists on this question. Then followed that portion of the *Rengo* message which constituted not only a threat to China but an insult to the other Powers, particularly the United States and Great Britain, which are also negotiating on this question. Specifically the message declared that unless China was prepared to give definite pledges regarding the "due protection of Japanese lives and property," it was useless to talk about the "immediate and unconditional abolition of exterritoriality," because

> "THE IMPORTANCE OF JAPANESE INTERESTS IN CHINA CAN NEVER BE MENTIONED IN THE SAME BREATH WITH THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS."

Continuing, the *Rengo* dispatch declared that the Japanese Government "well understands that China will be a great loser if she postpones the present negotiations with the Japanese and *absurdly* persists in the immediate abolition of the system. ....The Japanese Government believes that the National Government will change its present attitude so that Japan can enter into *practical* negotiations, China thus giving up her *mere academic standpoint*"

Then referring to the present negotiations between China and Great Britain (also the United States) the *Rengo* message said, "The Sino-British negotiations are reported to have made much progress, Great Britain being inclined to make great concessions on various questions, excepting the abolition of exterritorial rights in the Shanghai International Settlement. Other nations involved in this question are also inclined to follow the example of Great Britain." As to Japan's attitude regarding these negotiations, *Rengo* declared, "Japan will fight to the bitter end even though Japan is left to be the last country in the solution of this question, in the event the Chinese Government insists on its *present absurd attitude in defiance of Japan's special interests in China*. The Japanese Government holds this viewpoint because it is well convinced that China's long-cherished aspirations *can never be realized as long as Japan disagrees to the abolition of her exterritorial rights*, in view of the insistence of Great Britain and other interested nations on the 'most favored nation privileges.' The Japanese Government is likely to be supported by the nation in this respect."

The Chinese *Kuomin* news service on March 22 issued a reply to the Japanese threat, to the following effect,

> "If Japan shows the same amount of friendship as Italy Belgium, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, the treaties respectively signed between them and China in 1928 clearly indicate what is the right and proper road for her to follow. Is it necessary for us to remind her that her old treaty has expired and the Extra-territoriality question has died a natural death? When nations like Italy saw the wisdom and justice to enter into new treaties with China on the basis of equality and reciprocity on the expiration of their old treaties, would Japan again over-ride the public opinion of the world and try to brow beat China? To claim that 'Japanese interests in China can never be mentioned in the same breadth with those of other nations' sharply reminds us of her attitude when she presented to China the 21 Demands during the World War. We do not believe that present-day Japan would again commit such an ill-advised, short-sighted and selfish act as that."

That Japan now occupies an untenable position on the whole extrality question is indicated by an examination of the diplomatic records which show that the Japanese treaty covering this question expired more than two years ago. The Chinese Government at the time notified the Japanese authorities of the expiration of the treaty and offered to enter into negotiations for a new treaty. Japan spurned this offer and made an attempt to prove that the Sino-Japanese treaty conferring extrality rights contained a clause which had the effect of making the treaty perpetual. As a result of China's repudiation of this viewpoint the situation between the two nations has remained deadlocked, the Chinese permitting the matter to drift pending the outcome of negotiations with the other Powers. Japan thus, strictly speaking, is without any treaty basis whatsoever on this question, and from this standpoint is in an isolated position because most of the other nations whose old treaties have expired have made new treaties wherein agreement was made to relinquish exterritoriality, either unconditionally, or conditioned on the action of a majority of the Powers which were represented at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922.

The extrality question has therefore narrowed down to the outcome of negotiations now proceeding between China and Great Britain, the United States and France (also with the Netherlands and Norway). China's most recent declaration on the subject was made a few weeks ago and was to the effect that the question had to be settled before the meeting of the National People's Convention on May 5. In the meantime negotiations have been proceeding between the Chinese and British representatives at Nanking, between the Chinese Minister and the State Department at Washington, and, according to report, similar conversations are scheduled to start immediately between the French Minister and the National Foreign Minister at Nanking. While no official statement has been issued regarding the progress of the Sino-British negotiations, it has been reported that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, has agreed to a relinquishment of British extrality rights in all parts of China, but is insisting upon China's granting some form of "special status" for foreigners residing in the Shanghai International Settlement. In the event no agreement can be reached on the question, it has been reported that China plans to take unilateral action before May 1 by notifying the Powers regarding China's plans for the establishment of special courts at various places, the employment of foreign legal advisers and the enforcement of regulations pertaining to the trial of foreign cases in the Chinese courts.

General Chiang Kai-Shek's Position on the Presidency Question

A STATEMENT, the real significance of which will not be apparent until the meeting of the National People's Convention on May 5, was issued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on last Sunday night dealing with the presidency question. Gen. Chiang's statement apparently was made as a result of rumors which have been in circulation since the resignation of Hu Han-ming, Chairman of the Legislative Yuan, on March 1, to the general effect that Chiang is planning the "establishment of a personal dictatorship" in connection with the adoption of a provisional constitution at the forthcoming Convention. Gen. Chiang's present title is "Chu-Hsi," which, strictly speaking means Chairman of the National Government Council, but actually means "President of the National Government of the Republic of China." Political opponents of Gen. Chiang, particularly adherents of the so-called Hu Han-ming faction, have alleged that Gen. Chiang may adopt the title of "Chung-Tung," which carries the meaning of "President" in the sense previously applied to the heads of the various administrations which functioned in Peking from the establishment of the Republic in 1911 to the founding of the National Government at Nanking in 1927.

After declaring that there really is no need for a "Chung-Tung," or President in the period of Political Tutelage, Gen. Chiang declared that rumors to this effect which have been circulated are both "meaningless and fantastic," and the charge that he is planning to have himself elected President as a means of establishing a personal dictatorship is nothing more than a "fantastic report fabricated and disseminated by interests which are always eager to see a recrudescence of civil disturbances in the country." Whether China is to have a President during the period of Political Tutelage is a matter which cannot be determined by any one individual and something which must be decided in the light of revolutionary needs and circumstances. Should revolutionary needs and circumstances really call for a "President," then, in Gen. Chiang's opinion, no single individual could oppose such a call, otherwise he would prove a hindrance to the accomplishment of the National Revolution. Conversely, should there be no need for such an official, any individual who attempted to acquire such a title would be responsible for results disastrous for the National Revolution. Gen. Chiang then recalled the circumstances which caused the late Dr. Sun Yat-sun on two occasions to accept the office of President, the first occasion being immediately following the establishment of the Republic at Nanking in 1911 and the second being at Canton in 1921 when the revolutionary government was originally established in that city. Declared, Gen. Chiang, "Past experience may serve as a lesson for the present....If, in order to consolidate the national unification, realize the Political Tutelage program, accelerate national reconstruction and accomplish the National Revolution, it is desirable to have a President of the Republic (Chung-Tung), I will not hesitate to accept such a post, regardless of glory or humiliation, success or failure." However, Gen. Chiang explained that revolutionary circumstances at the present are far different from conditions which prevailed in the first year of the Republic or ten years later at Canton. China has now been unified by the National Government and political supremacy has been established and consolidated in the cause of National Revolution. The National Government is in a position to wield and exercise its political powers internally and represent the nation in intercourse with foreign countries. From these circumstances there is no need for a "Chung-Tung" during the Political Tutelage Period. But whether such an official will be needed in the period of Constitutionalism is something which cannot be discussed in advance. In Gen. Chiang's view, if the National Government lives up to its responsibilities and carries out its duties in accordance with the plan for National Reconstruction, then there is no necessity for electing a President in this period. The forthcoming Convention should enact and decide upon a Provisional Constitution but should not discuss the "Chung-Tung" question. In reference to his personal wishes, Gen. Chiang declared that his supreme wish was to dedicate his whole energy and life to the cause of the National Revolution. "It is for this that I live, and for this I am also ready to lay down my life. My one and only

aim is to preserve peace and national unification, to prevent further civil strife, to make it possible for the people to engage in peaceful pursuits without nolestation, to improve the poiltical administration and realize national reconstruction and all to the end that efforts may be concentrated upon the abolition of the unilateral treaties and the realization of the Three People's Principles." In conclusion Gen. Chiang declared that he had never aspired and never would aspire for the title of "Chung-Tung" merely for purposes of personnal glory, hence hoped that this would be made known to "all comrades who are cognizant of his personal wishes."

According to reports from Nanking by the semi-official *Kuomin* news service, work is proceeding rapidly on the preliminary draft of the "Yueh-Fa," or Provisional Constitution which is being prepared by a special committee headed by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, of the Judicial Yuan. A report on March 23 stated that the original draft of five chapters would be amplified to include a chapter on the "People's Livelihood," in the addition to the chapter dealing with the "Bill of Rights." The entire draft would contain some seventy-two articles, according to Dr. Wang. In an address in Nanking on March 24 dealing with the "principles of Democracy" as advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang Chung-hui declared that "government is a thing of the people and by the people and is for the control of the affairs of all the people. The power of control is political sovereignty and where the people control the government, it is correct to speak of the people's sovereignty. It is for the sake of the people that the State exists. To carry out the principle of democracy is to prevent further civil strife and preserve peace and national unity. The principle of democracy as advocated by the Party includes:

1. The sovereign powers of the people are what may be described as "revolutionary" and not the so-called "natural" rights.
2. Apart from indirect powers, direct exercise of popular sovereignty is also provided.
3. The principle of democracy advocated by the Party is qualified by the principles of nationalism and the people's livelihood.

In conclusion Dr. Wang declared that Dr. Sun Yat-sen always had drawn a distinction between "sovereign" powers which are vested in the people, and "governing" powers which are exercised by a popularly elected government. It was the aim of the Party in the Period of Political Tutelage to train the people in their four "sovereign" powers of initiative, election, recall and referendum, as well as to lay the foundation of the five "governing" powers, that is, legislative, executive, judicial, supervisory and examination, in order to pave the way for the period of Constitutional Government.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

Shao Yuan-chung, formerly vice-chairman, was appointed Acting President of the Legislative Yuan and formally assumed office on March 23. He will serve pending the return to China of Lin Sen, who was originally named Persident following the resignation of Hu Hanming. Lin Sen, who has been in Manila visiting branches of the Kuomintang, will proceed to Australia where he will solicit funds from overseas Chinese organizations for the construction of a new Kuomintang Party headquarters in Nanking.

A *Reuter* report from Mukden dated March 20 stated that the Fengtien Kuomintang headquarters would be formally opened in Mukden on March 26. The opening ceremonies will be conducted by Gen. Wu Tien-chen, who has been delegated as special Kuomintang agent in Manchuria. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchuria Administration and Vice-Commander of the National Forces, is scheduled to depart from Mukden for Peiping early in April. Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, head of the Kirin provincial government will serve as the acting chief of the Northeastern Political Council in the absence of Marshal Chang. Gen. Chang Hsueh-ming, a brother of Chang Hsueh-liang, who had been appointed Mayor of Tientsin, has declined the appointment according to a report from Peiping on March 20.

Although unconfirmed officially, it was reported on March 19 that Gen. Shih Yu-shan, former Kuominchun commander, whose troops had been commandeering rolling stock on the Peiping-Hankow railway, was being detained in Mukden where he had gone to obtain funds from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. A report from Nanking in *The China Press* claimed that Marshal Chang had refused further funds, but another report in the Chinese newspapers claimed that Marshal Chang had decided to transfer Gen. Shih's troops from southern Hopei (Chihli) province to North Manchuria where they will be used for border-defense service. A report from Peiping on March 21 stated that armored trains belonging to Gen. Shih were actually being moved to Manchuria. A *Kuomin* dispatch from Nanking on March 24 quoted Ting Wei-fen, member of the Kuomintang C. E. C. as declaring that the aggressive policies of certain neighboring nations made it necessary for China to transfer large bodies of troops from the central and northern provinces to both the Northwestern and Northeastern fronts.

Dispatches from Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi, stated that Feng Yu-hsiang, former head of the Kuominchun, who had been staying at Fenyang in southern Shansi, had departed for an unknown destination. Several of Feng's adherents who had been in Taiyuanfu had also departed. A *Kuomin* dispatch from Mukden claimed that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had agreed to remit $1,000,000 to Shansi province for troop disbandment purposes.

Through train service on the Peiping-Hankow railway has been resumed, according to a *United Press* report from Hankow on March 23, which stated that the Government had sent 50,000 troops to the Honan-Hupeh border as protection against further bandit raids on the railway. The government also has sent a squadron of bombing planes to the district. Additional precautions are being taken in the Wu-Han district as protection against a possible red uprising, it being reported that many reds were coming into the city with the large crowds of refugees from outlying districts. There were further executions of communist suspects on March 19, among those shot being some students recently arrived from Moscow. A dispatch from Nanking on March 24 stated that further reinforcements were being sent to the Wu-Han district, including two divisions under Gen. Hsia Tou-yin and Gen. Chien Ta-chun, who will garrison the area. The Government on March 24 granted special rewards of $10,000 to two divisions under General Kung Ping-fan and Lo Lin for their services in clearing the reds from central Kiangsi. It was also reported that the 48th Division under Gen. Hsu Yuan-chuan had captured a red stronghold at Tiaoyingkow on the Upper Yangtsze and that other cities, Kungan, Shihchow and Chihih in the same district had been cleared of communists.

The National Government Council on March 22 issued regulations for the reorganization of the headquarters of the Rehabilitation Commissioner of Szechuen province, to which post, Gen .Liu Hsiang has been appointed. The Commissioner will be directly under the Commander-in-Chief's headquarters at Nanking. All military units in Szechuen will be under the orders of the Cmmissioner and there shall be no further interference with Party, civil, judicial and financial affairs. It was claimed that conditions in Szechuen have considerably improved.

Owing to alleged uncertainties in the military situation in Kwangtung, a strict press censorship was established in that city on March 22 upon the orders of Gen. Chen Chi-tang. Messages from Canton on March 19, stated that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, recently appointed head of Kwangsi province had returned to Canton from his trip to Nanking and was conferring with Gen. Chen Chi-tang. A *Reuter* report from Canton claimed that Gen. Bei Tsung-chi former head of the Kwangsi rebel troops had established his headquarters at Liuchow and by levying special taxes on bamboo products, lumber and opium, had succeeded in raising revenues amounting to

$250,000 monthly with which he was training a new army with the object of opposing Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung. As commander of the 8th route army at Canton, Gen. Chen Chi-tang is the leading military figure in Kwangtung, part of his force formerly being under Gen. Chen Ming-shu, who resigned in order to accept the chairmanship of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. It was claimed that there is still likelihood of military complications with Kwangsi since the rebel Kwangsi militarists, Li Chung-jen, Bei Chung-hsi, and Chang Fa-kwei (Ironsides) are still opposing the Government.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping on March 20 claimed there had been a military uprising in Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan province, resulting in the ousting of several officials including the provincial chairman, the Chief Justice, Mayor and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Gen. Lung Yun, the provincial chairman had returned later.

Is China Turning Toward Europe for Help in Her Reconstruction Program?

THE available evidence seems to indicate that China is turning more and more toward Europe for assistance in her program of reconstruction. For example, there was a report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on March 21 stating that the National Government had decided to purchase all of the machinery and materials needed for the proposed National Steel Works from German and British manufacturers. The report stated that the plant would have a capitalization of $80,000,000 and would be built at Pukow on the Yangtsze, opposite Nanking. Three big contracts for harbor and port development at Hulutao, Haichow and Chungshan, which have been made in recent months have gone to a European concern, a well-known Dutch contracting firm. The Huai Valley reclamation project, involving the drainage of many thousands of acres of farm land in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces, will in all probability, go to a British firm and will be financed in part at least from the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity. It is also reported that British and German firms will figure largely in the construction of five large state-owned manufacturing establishments which the Government is promoting, said factories to engage in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, production of salt, sugar and chemicals. Of most importance, from the standpoint of future railway construction, is the fact that British manufacturers will supply approximately £3,000,000 worth of locomotives, cars, steel rails and bridge materials for new railway construction and rehabilitation during the coming year. This money also will come from the British Boxer fund. Belgian firms also have been filling large orders for new cars and locomotives on the Chinese railways—in fact, the only recent large order for this type of material which did not go to European firms was the recent purchase of engines and freight cars for the Shantung railway, this contract going to Japanese firms in Dairen and Osaka.

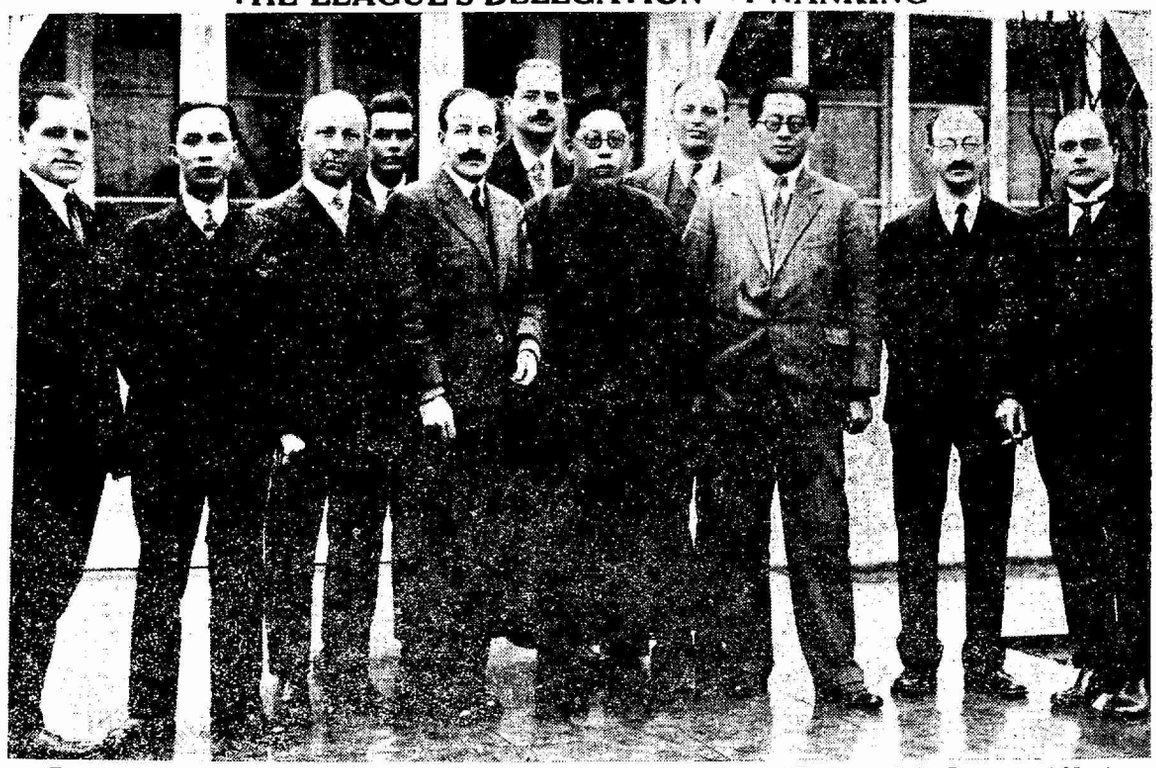
The only construction projects involving American products which have been undertaken since the National Government came into existence four years ago are two small irrigation schemes in Shansi and Shensi provinces which are being financed from relief funds donated in the United States and the construction of a wireless station at Shanghai by the Radio Corporation of America. But while American interests have participated in the sale of radio equipment for the new Chinese Government stations, it is probably correct to say that two-thirds of such equipment purchased for stations in Shanghai and Nanking, has come from German and French interests. It should also be recorded that Americans have supplied many airplanes for the new services along the Yangtsze and between the Yangtsze Valley and North China, but here again it is probably correct to state that of all the airplanes which China has purchased in the past three or four years, the American-built machines have been exceeded in numbers by European makes.

While it is too early to judge results, the probabilities are that the economic missions sent to China last year by the German and British governments, plus the activities of the various delegations of the League of Nations now in China, will have the effect of directing China's future economic and industrial development more and more into European channels. Chief interest now attaches to the activities of the League of Nations and as one explores beneath the surface of recent conversations between League officials and officials of the National Government, the indications point toward European financing of Chinese reconstruction with America playing a sort of "second-fiddle" so to speak. The reason for this is that behind the League is the Internation Chamber of Commerce with headquarters in Paris and the International Banking Consortium with headquarters in London.

Two years ago there was considerable prospect of extensive American participation in China financing for railway construction, currency reform and general reconstruction projects, due to the presence here of numerous financial and railway experts attached to the Kemmerer Commission. But while the recommendations of these experts have led to numerous reforms in Chinese domestic administrations, they have not led, as the Americans doubtless expected, to any important American participation in China's reconstruction schemes. It is not our function to analyze the reasons for this situation, but generally speaking the facts are as stated—China is turning more and more toward Europe for practical assistance—the chief reason probably being due to lack of confidence in the genuineness of America's professed interest in China. While America took the lead in the diplomatic recognition of the National Government and in the granting of tariff autonomy, the lead in the readjustment of the antiquated exterritorial treaties has obviously passed out of American hands. Even in missionary-education and philanthropic work, long the chief objective of American interest in China, American effort seems to be lessening in its enthusiasm and intensiveness. The refusal of the American Red Cross to participate in famine relief activities in China two years ago will probably stand for many

years as the gigantic American diplomatic blunder in China, the Chinese generally realizing that the Red Cross report was dictated in high American diplomatic circles. Had the famine relief project gone through as envisaged by Americans familiar with the situation in China it would have paved the way for gigantic road construction and reclamation schemes that would have given tremendous impetus to later American commercial participation in this phase of China's reconstruction, but as stated the adverse report of the American Red Cross has produced a deadening effect which will be difficult for future generations of Americans to wipe out. Another phase of American enterprise in China, medical development, characterized by the establishment of dozens of hospitals under missionary auspices in various parts of the country, also seems to be passing under European direction; witness the recent and probably far-reaching activities of Dr. J. Rajchman, head of the health section of the League who has been advising with China's leaders in regard to health and quarantine matters. China's present tendency toward the inauguration of a monopoly system for the control of the opium and narcotics problem is of undoubted European inspiration because it accords with the European opium and drug monopoly systems in vogue in the various European colonial administrations in the Far East.

THE LEAGUE'S DELEGATION AT NANKING



Front row, reading left to right: Dr. Berislav Borcic, Technical Expert of the League of Nations adviser to the National Health Service of the Ministry of the Interior; Dr. Wou Saofong, Member of the Information Section of the League of Nations; M. Frere, Finance Expert; Robert de Haas, Director of the Transit and Communications Section of the League of Nations; Dr. J. Heng Liu, Chief of the National Health Service of the Ministry of the Interior; Dr T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League of Nations; Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B., Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations.

Back row, reading left to right: J.A. Kewell, Secretary of the League of Nations Mission to China; Branko Lukac, Member of the Transit and Communication Section of the League of Nations; Konni Zilliacus, Member of the Information Section of the League of Nations.

A further, and by some believed to be more significant indication of China's turning toward Europe, is the present tendency to re-establish diplomatic and commercial relations with Soviet Russia. When China took a strong stand against the Soviet in 1929, there was a feeling in high government circles that such a move on China's part would meet with a welcoming response on the part of the United States, possibly leading to financial and economic assistance. But aside from President Hoover's offer to invoke the Kellogg Pact after Chinese territory had been inaded by the Red armies, China received no further assistance. And to make matters worse many of the influential American newspapers sided with the Russians against China. While there has been no official statement of China's intentions in respect to future dealings with Russia the presence in Shanghai of representatives of various Soviet state trading monopolies, indicates a tendency toward the early re-establishment of Sino-Soviet commercial relations. Of special interest in this connection is the reported contract entered into between the Soviet state oil syndicate and a Chinese company for the extensive distribution of Russian oil in Chinese territory in active competition with the American and British oil companies. Mo Teh-hui, the Chinese chief delegate to the Sino-Russian conference departed from Harbin for Moscow on March 21, taking with him representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Foreign Affairs. In interviews with newspaper correspondents in Harbin prior to his departure, Mr. Mo stated that the Moscow conference had been broadened to include the discussion of diplomatic and commercial affairs in addition to questions pertaining to the administration of the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. In an interview with the *Rengo* correspondent at Harbin, Mr. Mo declared that both China and Russia

(Continued on page 141)

MO TEH-HUI APPREHENSIVE AS TO OUTCOME OF SECOND SINO-SOVIET CONFERENCE

China decides to make another attempt to settle Sino-Russian problems. Mo Teh-hui (upper right) departed on March 21 for another conference with the Soviet Russians at Moscow.

Upper Left—Mr. Rudy, Soviet general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The picture was taken at the C. E. R. station in Harbin.

Center Left—Two leading Soviet officials in Harbin, Melnikoff (left) Soviet Consul-General, and S. M. Ismailoff member of the Board of Directors of the C. E. R.

Center Right—Another well known Red Russian official in Harbin, Mr. Denisoff, assistant manager of the C. E. R.

This crowd at the C. E. R. station in Harbin indicates the interest of Harbin's population in anything that affects the welfare of the Chinese Eastern Railway which constitutes the life-blood of the town. On the right is the Chinese guard of honor drawn up at Salute for Mo Teh-hui. Jabin Hsu, Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, accompanied Mr. Mo, his object being to assist in the drafting of a Sino-Russian commercial treaty in the event such a compact results from the forthcoming conference.

Brophy, American Aviator, Missing

Glenn Warren Brophy, the American aviator who hopped off from Macao, March 18, on what was to be the last lap of a long-protracted Shanghai-Manila flight, failed to arrive at his destination. A three days' search over an area of 29,000 square miles by various units of the U. S. Navy failed to establish any trace of him.

Junkers Airplane Makes Successful Flight to Dolonor and Back

Junkers airplane Number 1 with Pilot Lutz at the controls flew to Dolonor March 21 and after a visit of four hours there returned to the landing field at Peiping. The flight took place without incident. The plane used on the flight was one of two which arrived in Peiping last week. The Junkers craft are being used on experimental flights between Shanghai and Manchuli with a view to inaugurating a regular Europe-Asia airmail and passenger service. Formal inauguration of the Shanghai-Manchuli section of the Shanghai Berlin airmail service is expected to take place middle of next month. Most of the preparations have been completed. The Manchuli-Moscow section of the line, according to Erwin Ching Yang, manager of the Shanghai office of the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, is the major problem in the establishment of a direct air mail service. The Lufthansa officials, with whose cooperation the Ministry of Communications formed the corporation, are negotiating with the Soviet Government for permission to fly over this section. The Soviet government, however, is understood to have proposed that their own Moscow-Irkutsk service be used by extending the terminus to Manchuli. To this the Chinese Government objects, it is stated.

French Arrested by Japanese Authorities in Korea

Moensche and Burtin, the French Paris-to-Tokyo aviators, were detained by the Japanese authorities at Keijo, Korea upon their arrival there last week on their flight from Shanghai. M. de Martel, the French Ambassador to Japan, protested to the Japanese government against their detention. The Japanese in Korea placed the Frenchmen under technical arrest on the ground that without permission then had altered their route from Shanghai to Keijo, flying over a fortified zone. They were later allowed to proceed and arrived in Tokyo without incident.

Two Chinese Fliers Killed When Plane Crashes

Lieut. Chen Chang-chen and Lin Chang-yuan of the Chinese navy were instantly killed on the morning of March 21 when the Moth plane they were operating crashed from an altitude of 300 feet about six miles from the Hungjao airdrome.

Chinese Injured in Plane Crash in England

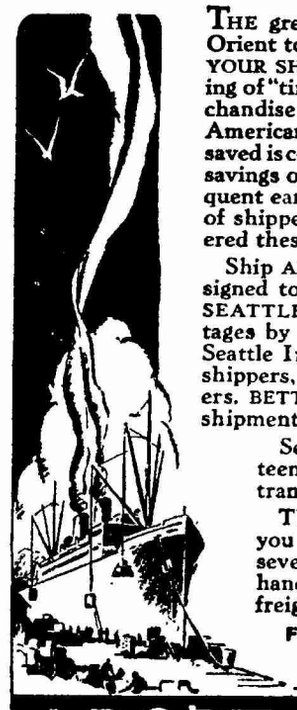
A Chinese named Alfred Yeskoh Wong was seriously injured as the result of the crash of a private aeroplane at the Brooklands Aerodrome, near London, March 22.

Pacific Area Business Conference to be Held in San Francisco in May 1932

Formal invitations have been sent out by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for a conference of business executives in the Pacific Area to be held in San Francisco in May, 1932. This Conference has been called after extensive correspondence and personal contact with chambers of commerce in Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand, which are strongly of the conviction that the time has come when there must be organized plans for expansion of future trade in the Pacific. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in calling this Conference and has made extensive preparations for the entertainment and comfort of the delegates. The Conference will be unofficial and strictly economic in character. No subject however controversial will be barred from discussion and every effort will be made to secure discussion of problems or policies which at the present time interfere with Pacific trade.

The Conference will be under the executive direction of Robert Newton Lynch, who has been Vice President and manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the past twenty years and who now has charge of the International Affairs of the organization.

A WEEK'S TIME Worth Saving!



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the PORT of SEATTLE

Dr. James Yen to Build up Model District for Chiang Kai-shek

Dr. James Yen, a graduate of Yale university, has been asked by General Chiang Kai-shek to take charge of the task of making General Chiang's native district south of Nanking into a model district, where all the people may learn to read and write Chinese. Dr. Yen is founder of the Mass Education movement in China.

Nevada to be a New Haven for Gamblers

All forms of gambling are legalized in Nevada as a result of legislation last week. It is now possible for gambling houses, under proper supervision, to run wide open throughout that state. The gambling houses will pay State and municipal taxes. Nevada, in addition to making her gambling laws most liberal, is making divorce easier by requiring a residence of only six weeks in the state before divorce suits may be filed.

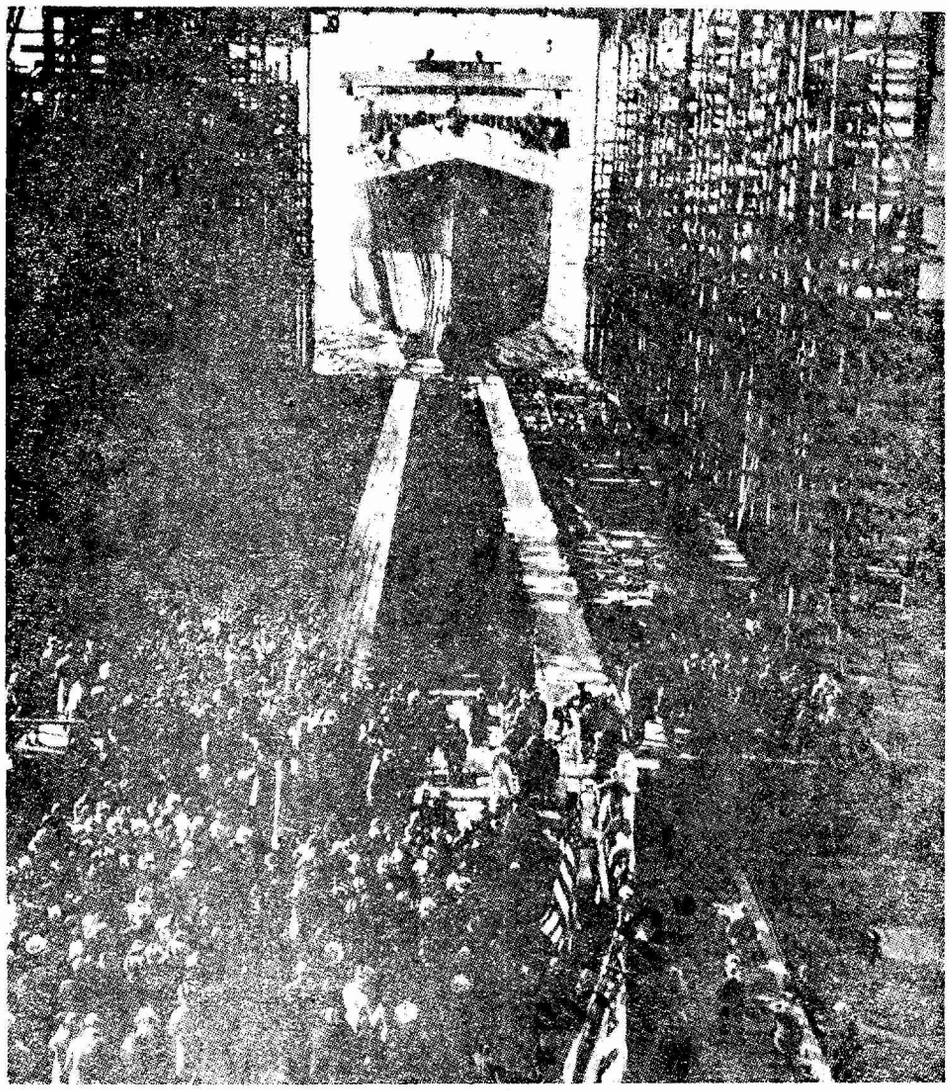
British Minister Guest of Chinese Admiral at Pootoo

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, sailed for the Pootoo Islands as the guest of Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Acting Minister of the National Navy, end of last week. The party sailed on the Chinese gunboat *Ying Jui*, one of the latest additions to the Chinese Navy. Upon his returning to Shanghai during this week Sir Miles is scheduled to proceed to Nanking where, it is understood, he will resume discussions with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the question of extraterritoriality.

Chinese Ratepayers Elect Delegates for Council Assembly

The Chinese Ratepayers Association of Shanghai held an election for members of the general assembly end of last week. The election is part of the plan for selecting the five Chinese members of the Municipal Council. Twenty-seven members of a general assembly of 81 were elected. Two other groups of 27 each are being selected by various associations and by native guilds. The assembly will later meet and select the five Chinese councillors.

DOLLAR LINER "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE" LAUNCHED AT NEWPORT NEWS, FEBRUARY 21



Launching of the Dollar Liner "President Coolidge," Sister Ship of the "President Hoover" at Newport News, Virginia, February 21.

The new Dollar liner *President Coolidge* was launched from the ways of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Virginia, on Saturday, February 21, at 11.30 a.m. The *President Coolidge* is a sister ship of the *President Hoover* launched in December last, both being turbo-electric driven.

They are steel-twin-screw vessels, nine decks, with slight-raked stem and semi-cruiser stern and with two stacks and masts. Their length is 653 feet, depth 52 feet, beam 81 feet, displacement tonnage 33,800, gross tonnage 23,-000, and deadweight 15,800, with 67,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space. They will have a total passenger carrying capacity in all classes of 1,260 and accommodation for a crew of 300. The sea speed of these new ships will be 21 knots.

The new ships will have room for 320 first class passengers and 140 special class, the balance of the total passenger carrying space being devoted to other classes. The total capacity is 1,260.

A feature which will add to the safety of the vessels is that all water-tight compartment-doors throughout the ships will be electrically controlled direct from the bridge. This means that in event of an accident of any kind, all water-tight doors throughout the ship can be closed within 15 to 30 seconds. Electrically operated boat davits will be employed, insuring greater safety in launching boats.

The most modern navigation machinery in use will form the bridge equipment of the new vessels. U. S. Navy type of compasses, Sperry gyro-devices, radio direction finders, sonic depth finders, searchlights and a multitude of navigation aids will be employed.

The cost of each of these vessels is Gold $8,000,000.

America's Enormous Hoard of Gold

The largest amount of monetary gold ever held in one country is now concentrated in the United States. There is now 4,685,000,000 dollars worth of such gold in the country. This is a million over the record which was established by the United States in 1927.

60 H. P. "Caterpillars" Being Constructed in Soviet Factory

A Moscow telegram dated March 19 states that the experimental factory for tractors at Tcheljabinsk has just completed its first tractor of the "Caterpillar" type of 60-HP. Production will shortly be taken up on a large scale principally to supply the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

Australian Labor Caucus Condemns Boy Scout Movement

The New South Wales Labor caucus has turned its attention from financial matters and has started to denounce patriotic organizations. Recently it passed a resolution favoring the abolition of Empire Day celebrations and ceremonies in the schools for the saluting of the flag. It also endorsed a scheme to establish a school for teaching socialism. The caucus condemned the Boy Scout movement as a militarist organization.

Manufacturer of Austin Car Criticizes British Taxation Method

Sir Herbert Austin, the well-known British motor manufacturer, at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London recently criticized the British method of motor taxation based on horse power which, he said, was unfair. Despite handicaps, however, Britain held the world's records for speed on land, water and in the air.

The output of British passenger and commercial motor cars had, he said, gone from 73,000 in 1922 to 238,000 in 1929, with a drop of about 2,000 in 1930.

Collector of Customs at Manila Accused of Smuggling Chinese Opium

Following a series of investigations into the Philippines Customs Bureau scandals, charges have been brought against Vicente Aldanese, Customs collector, by Major Silvino Gallardo, formerly chief of the Customs Secret Service. Aldanese, in conspiracy with Jose Alindogan, a wealthy Manila Chinese, is alleged to have imported opium valued at thousands of pesos. Alindogan, who was once a powerful figure in Customs circles, is now facing deportation on a charge of smuggling opium following his arrest in an opium "dive." The case is now before the Supreme Court. Aldanese, who is said to be a wealthy man, is preparing to leave for Europe on a vacation.

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Churchill's Fear of Mahatma Gandhi

Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Conservative Government, during the course of a pungent speech before a mass meeting of the Indian Empire Society at the Albert Hall, March 18, said that Gandhi was coming to London to break up the British Empire. Lord Burnham declared that the agreement recently reached between Gandhi and the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, must be regarded as "a triumph for lawlessness and a masterpiece of casuistry."

Lord Sankey, the Chancellor, however, expressed the opinion that if the British chose conciliation they would gain nearly all they wished and lose but little. If they chose repression, expenditure would go up, revenue returns and trading receipts would go down and their difficulties would increase.

British Conservatives Approve Mr. Baldwin's Speech

The India Committee of the Conservative Party at a private meeting in the House of Commons March 16 passed by a very large majority a resolution expressing satisfaction and agreement with Mr. Baldwin's statement on Indian policy, namely that the Conservatives could not participate in any Round Table Conference in India.

By-Election in India Vindicates Conservative Policy on India

Duff Cooper, the official Conservative candidate at St. George's Parliamentary by-election, was elected by a large majority. On all sides in England it is generally recognized that the victory of Mr. Duff Cooper as the official candidate of his party is tantamount to a vote of confidence in Mr. Baldwin's leadership of the Conservatives and particularly as regards official conservative policy towards India.

Lahore Execution May Upset All-India Congress

News of the imminence of the execution of three men sentenced to death in connection with the conspiracy case at Lahore is unsettling arrangements for the All-India Congress which should open at Karachi next week, according to a telegram from that city. The address of welcome by W. S. Gidwani, chairman of the reception committee, is being held over. If the sentence is carried out, Dr. Gidwani will advocate rejection of the idea of co-operation by Congress in the work of the Round Table Conference.

Total of 14,000 Prisoners in India Released

In the House of Commons March 16 Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, in reply to a question stated that the Indian civil disobedience prisoners released up to March 13 totalled over 14,000.

Swadeshi Movement Helps Indian Textile Industry

H. P. Mody, the chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, declared in submitting the annual report of that organization March 19 that the past year had been a difficult one for the Indian textile industry; however, the Swadeshi movement, which encourages consumption in India of home-made products would undoubtedly help the Indian textile industry. He added that competitors, especially the Japanese, have made notable progress in the Indian market.

Foreign Cloth in India to be Resold Abroad

Discussions between Mahatma Gandhi and the mill-owners of Bombay with regard to the question of the disposal of stocks of foreign cloth, which accumulated during the boycott, have resulted in an agreement under which a company will be formed to purchase the foreign cloth now held in India for re-sale abroad. The company will bear a portion of the loss incurred.

Afridis Make Attack on British Forces

Afridi tribesmen attacked British forces during their reconnaissance in the Kandao Pass and on Kajuri Plain on the Afghanistan frontier, March 18. The British casualties are reported as five dead and seven wounded. Afridi casualties are said to be heavy as a result of the British victory.

Japanese Undersell British In Egypt

Sir Arthur Balfour in a recent speech at Sheffield said the Japanese are selling silk articles in Egypt at a lower price than can be obtained for Manchester's finest cotton textiles. He said this possibility was never foreseen when the tariffs were created and under which Manchester goods made from Egyptian cotton are actually higher than silk. Sir Arthur said that British manufacturers must make a more intensive study of Egyptian requirements if they expect to compete successfully against French, Italian, Greek and Japanese products.

Causes of Suicide Among the Youth of China

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN 沈學傳

HUMAN beings are apt to adopt extreme measures once they fall into the abyss of adversity, sorrow and desperation. Therefore most of the very weak-minded rashly resort to radical means and commit suicide, when harassed by hard circumstances. But there is a striking difference between their deaths. Some of them die nobly for their country and some die ignominiously from selfish motives. Therefore Chu Yuan (屈原) for the sake of his nation plunged into Nilo River, and every time any one crosses this river they should heave a sigh and shed a tear to lament his death. Some, for trivial reasons or on a mere foolish impulse, die by their own hand at some out-of-the-way place or corner, and people pass these places with their eyes askance and curse them for their despicable death.

I have two points of view as regards those who have committed suicide. The first is that though their death is condemnable yet I take much compassion upon them for their rashness. The second is that fundamentally I do not think that suicide is the best means to settle a difficult problem. A youth's most promising time is in the future, not the present. This duty in future is more important than now. Moreover, China now is very like a ship in a turbulent sea and is in great need of our youths to keep her steady and lead her along the proper channels. Besides, men should live and brighten the world; they should not think of suicide. Society is continuously making progress. The Twentieth Century is a century of struggle. A man must live for such arduous struggle. The Twentieth Century cannot for a moment allow a man to live perfunctorily. Therefore we should have a broad world vision and work in concert with the people of the West, otherwise we will lag far behind.

Some say that those who commit suicide are pessimists. But I think that this is not quite correct because some of our ancient Chinese scholars such as Chwang-Tze (莊子) and Yang-Tze (楊子) were inverterate pessimists. Though they did not care to live longer in the world, they did not wish to die soon. Therefore pessimism cannot be considered as the chief cause of suicide among youths. Those, however, who are weak-minded and cannot struggle with adverse circumstances, but are finally conquered by their evil surroundings are apt to lose all sense of proportion and commit suicide. They cannot look at anything on the bright side or in perspective. They consider everything more difficult than to commit suicide. In short, the underlying cause is their mental depression. They see that they cannot fulfill their high hopes and that present-day society cannot be made fit to live in. As for the problems of finance, politics, marriage, love, society, family, etc., all these cannot be without their due influence. Certainly they all contribute their share toward a desire for death. In a word, all those youths who have committed suicide could not adapt themselves to society and were finally conquered by their gloom.

Defects in Educational System

Such manifestation of despondency among the educated youth in China we cannot but impute to our educational authorities. The defects in our educational system have played an important part in bringing about such a state of affairs. This is chiefly due to the poor arrangement and incompetent management of the educational instititions by the foolish leaders of education and to the courses of study, which are not adequate to the needs of society. Most of the youths are misled by them and drift into evil ways. In other words, it is they who have forced the youths to commit suicide. Or, strictly speaking, it is they who have killed all these promising youths. Therefore when I write here, on the one hand, we are lamenting the Fate of the sacrificed youths who have died by their own hands. And, on the other, we cannot but curse the educational authorities who do not know how to lead these youths. Therefore many students do not pay much attention to their lessons and finally turn their minds to do what is stupid and improper. Then they become captious and find fault with every-thing. Later on they acquire bad habits and their former courageous spirit is little by little depressed. Hence their vicious habits are incorrigible and their dejected spirits cannot be revived. Thus they find no way and no time to restore their former good condition and finally consider that only death can settle every difficult problem. Under such circumstances many promising youths have died. It is indirectly the fault of the educational authorities misleading them.

Some ask why such youths do not live with as much courage as they show in committing suicide. If they understand the above-mentioned facts well, they will know that such youths under such circumstances find that the easiest thing is for them to commit suicide. In other words, these youths who have the courage to commit suicide may have not the courage to live. Strictly speaking, such misguided youths show that they are very weak-minded. In order to avoid mental depression we should work for the improvement of our minds and should be careful in making friends.

They should not acquire habits of sensuous and sensual gratifications. Besides, the educatinal authorities must introduce reforms in the educational system in order to lead the youth along the right path and nip the tragedy in the bud. The need of educational reform is more important than anything else in China now, because education is the mother of everything, and culture and civilization are only produced by means of education. Without a good educational system a country will become dangerous. Certainly, besides facing financial bankruptcy, industrial stagnation, political intolerance, internecine strife, China is confronted to-day with intellectual poverty and maladministration on the part of the educational authorities. Therefore the reform of the present educational system is indispensable.

Northeastern University, Mukden, March 19, 1931.

More Details Concerning C. T. Liang Who Disappeared Recently in Hupeh

C. T. Liang, whose disappearance in Hupeh province under cicumstances that indicated that he was murdered by Communists, was noted in The *Review* March 21, had his home in the Chien Kiang district, about 140 miles from Hankow slightly to the northwest. In his district communism had been suppressed, or at least sucessfully repelled by soldiers under the command of Mr. Liang's brother, who, however, was not connected with the army during the past few months. Mr. Liang went with this ex-army brother during the Christmas holidays. A correspondent at Wuchang writes that it is believed that communist, or bandit, agents knew of the visit of the two, and that both were killed in revenge. Mr. Liang first went to Wuchang after his return from Harvard and served as professor of English at Chung Hwa University. He was teaching there at the time of his death. Several years ago he served for some time in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. Mr. Liang's grandfather was a division commander in the T'sing Dynasty, and his father was also an official. The family was prominent in their region and known for its probity and loyalty. Mr. Liang was held in high esteem by his associates and students.

Further Negotiations on Extraterritoriality

Sir W. J. Oudendijk, the Dutch Minister, arrived in Nanking from Peiping last week to resume negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the abolition of extra-territorial privileges enjoyed by Dutch nationals in China.

In a cablegram to the Foreign Ministry, Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister at Washington, reported that the U.S. State Department has agreed to give the new Chinese proposals regarding the procedure for the abolition of extra-territoriality its careful and sympathetic consideration.

Preliminary negotiations between China and Brazil for the abolition of extraterritorial rights held by Brazilians in China opened between Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, and Senhor Pedro Leao Nelloso, Brazilian Minister to China, at the Shanghai office of the Foreign Ministry, March 23.

American Professor at Peiyang College to Receive Pension

The Peiyang Engineering College, which recently suggested the grant of a pension to a veteran American professor in that institution, has been informed by the Ministry of Education that the National Government has considered the application and decided that the said professor is entitled to a pension on the same scale as Chinese professors; the pension is to take effect at the end of the present academic year when the professor retires from active service.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XI

RADICALS

The majority of Chinese characters may be divided into two parts, the radical and the phonetic. The radical will help you to find its meaning and the phonetic its pronunciation.

There are a total of 214 radicals. All characters may be classified under these 214 radicals. It would be well for you to acquire the meanings of these radicals. It would take some effort to do this but would well repay you. A large number of these radicals will be learned naturally for they are characters in common use, others will have to be acquired entirely through memory.

The student who has mastered the radicals has learned much about the Chinese character, and has also acquired the key by which he may readily locate any character. The best time to learn the radicals is when you begin to study the written character. A list of 100 radicals has been prepared. An intensive survey was made of 12,000 characters. Radical No. 1 of our list is the radical under which more characters appeared than any other.

The following rules will be of help in determining which radical the character may be found under:

(1). In cases where the character is divided into a right and left, you will generally find the radical on the left hand side.

(2). In cases where the character is divided into an upper and lower part, you will generally find the radical to be the upper part.

(3). In cases where the character can be divided into an inner and outer part, you will generally find the outer part to be the radical.

(4). In some cases you will find the character itself is a radical.

(5). In some cases you will find both parts of the character are radicals. In this case the left hand part will generally be the radical under which the character may be found; if the character is divided into an upper and lower, you will find it generally falls under the lower radical; in a few cases it will be found under the upper part. If the character is divided into an inner and outer, both of which are radicals, it will generally be found under the outer radical. It will also be observed that the most prominent radical in the character is the one under which the character will be found.

These rules will help you in determining which radical the character may be found under, altho occasionally an exception will be found to the above rules.

4
現
51

Character No. 51 (現⁴)

Now, at present, visible, the glitter of gems.

Pronounced ʃen

The radical 玉 meaning jade, or other precious gems, and 見 to see (See character No. 43). Most generally used for now, at present, but frequently found in combination with other characters in the sense of manifest, visible, etc.

2
從
52

Character No. 52 (從²)

From, to follow, comply, agree to, by, since, through.

Pronounced ts'ɔ:n

A combination of 从 and 走. The character derives its meaning from 从 which represents two men, one man walking after the other, hence the idea of to follow, or obey.

2
前
53

Character No. 53 (前²)

Before, in time or place.

Pronouuced ts'en or tʃen

This character is a strange combination of 舟 a boat and 止 to stop, both of which have been abbreviated in this character. The idea of a man standing at the helm of a boat which is advancing to a harbor where it will stop.

4
後
54

Character No. 54 (後⁴)

After, behind, posterity, to postpone

Pronounced R̥ËV

Many ideas have been put forward in the analytical study of this character. All seem to be agreed however on the general idea of 彳 representing slow walking and that 幺 silken threads were used in carrying an infant on one's back. Hence the idea of walking slowly forward carrying on his back an infant, representing the posterity which comes after one.

3
五
55

Character No. 55 (五³)

Pronounced u

The numerical sign for five. Originally it was written. Later the two strokes were added, representing heaven and earth. Today represents the two great principles of yin and yang which have given birth to the five elements.

VOCABULARY LIST

76. 現在 —ʃen tzaI—Now, at present
77. 後來 —R̥ËV laI—Afterwards, later
78. 從前 —Ts'ɔ:n ts'en—Formerly
79. 從的前 —Ts'ɔ:n ts'en ti'—the former
80. 後來的 —R̥ËV lai ti'—The latter, those
81. 現在的 —ʃen tzaI ti'—The present (ones)

SENTENCE WORK

101. 我現在要去 —I want to go now.
102. 他後來要去 —He will go afterwards.
103. 從前的東西不好—The things of bye gone days were not good.
104. 這裏有五個人 —Here are five men.
105. 在那裏有五個人—There are five men over there.
106. 現在的人好 —The people of today are good.
107. 從前東西的不好—The things of the past were no good.
108. 後來的人好一些—Those that follow will be better.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

The Blight in China's Northwest

BY EDWARD HUNTER

I HAVE just returned to Peiping from a tour in China's great Northwest, particularly in Shansi Province, and what I have to tell is not entirely pleasant. It will be necessary to speak frankly and vividly of the tenacious hold which opium has obtained on the lives of the people, of the increasing trust being placed in wholly materialistic doctrines by an intellectual class driven desperate by callous rule, as evidenced by the increasing popularity of communism, and mention will have to be made of the bitterness of Nature herself who seems bent, unless circumvented by a far-sighted program of irrigation and reforestration, to encroach more and more upon fertile land with the sands of the desert.

There are pleasant aspects to be spoken of, as well. The end of that horrifying custom of deliberate self-disfigurement known as foot-binding, the discarding of that symbol of subjection, the queue, and the persistent although extremely slow elimination of superstitious beliefs in general.

Opium will be discussed first, not because it is the most sensational subject, but because it is by far the most vital to the future prospects of these millions of people. Opium shops are as numerous and operate as freely in Sianfu, capital of Shansi province, and in the other towns and villages visited throughout that territory, as the ubiquitious drugstore in New York. The error in this generalization, if there is one, more likely is that of minimization rather than exaggeration!

There is no difference which the eye can detect and conversation can reveal between the operation and structure of opium shops, and that of butchers, brass shops, or any other type of small mercantile establishment. They operate on the main streets as well as on the smaller thoroughfares, and are not which would be generally supposed—opium dens. They are small retailers who refine the product on the premises, and work under the same routine as sandal makers, wood carvers, or other crafts. The stranger might be expected to confuse the opium shop with any other of a dozen different kinds of business establishments.

Opium paraphernalia is sold in some form or other in a majority of the other retail shops and in virtually all bazaars. The stores which specialize in every-day trifles such as ladies' hairpins and perfumes, men's socks and babies' rompers, invariably exhibit openly the needles and mouthpieces, spoons and receptacles which go to make up opium sets. Lamp shops include in their stock the small heaters for use in preparing opium.

The pedlars who exhibit their wares on the streets customarily include second-hand opium stems and opium pipe ends. Other hawkers sit on the main streets with a basket of bamboo at their sides, whittling opium pipes for sale.

Opium Shops Galore

When "main streets" are mentioned in this article, that is exactly what is meant. In Sianfu, for instance, the main street extends from the massive East Gate in a broad, although dusty or muddy straight line directly to the equally impressive West Gate. I counted nearly a dozen opium shops in a walk up this highway. In rambling about villages and towns in more interior points, the ever-present opium shop was to be seen.

These stores are the same size as other retail shops, the staff consisting of the customary several adults and one or two children. The front counter is parallel to the street and is occupied by three or four small vats of a dull, yellowish appearance, with a stove toward the side where the brown, putty-like raw opium is boiled and strained until it becomes the proper consistency and purety, and then is allowed to cool until it is as hard as India ink.

Customers come up to the counter, chat a moment or two, possibly bargain a little, and then walk away with their purchase, which usually is the regulation 10 cents worth of opium, which is a hardened, black mass in a tiny bamboo dish which seems standardized to 1½ by 1 by ¼ inches in size.

In Sianfu itself, almost in the very center, there is a large, prosperous appearing temple erected to the spiritual magistrates or city gods. These city gods themselves must be corrupt, for the shops and bazaars which operate inside this enormous compound and in the neighborhood virtually specialize on opium objects! They do not sell the product, only the paraphernalia for its use.

I ambled about in the courtyards on a day dedicated to women. Fond fathers were leading their wives and children to the main temple, where vivid scrolls depicted the punishments meted to women in the after-world for their sins. All the rapacious tortures which a feverish brain can visualize were depicted on these screens. The fathers would stand in front of these, read the explanatory characters for the moral benefit of their attentive women folk and open-mouthed daughters, and then on the way out, stop to buy a few opium objects. I noticed girls who stopped at the counters and they did not look like courtesans or women of vice. The priests inside the temple were a contented-looking lot, working busily raking in coppers for the sale of incense sticks.

Presumably the temples, impoverished by the destruction and destitution of the last few years, have not been slow to take advantage of the income which may be derived from the poppy. On one trip into the interior of the province a beautiful temple was seen nestling on the side of a hill. A short hike covered the intervening distance, and soon it was possible to look face to face at the well-painted host of ferocious dieties. Attention was drawn, however, to the industry of the temple inmates, who had cultivated all the available land inside the large compound. This could only have been a praiseworthy endeavor, except for the fact that the entire crop was opium. The dandelion-like greens of the first shoots of a bounteous poppy harvest covered the yellow soil with a carpet of greenery. The temple gods undoubtedly had smiled upon the venture, which perhaps would provide the funds to buy them a new colorful coating of paint!

The new, 1931 crop of opium was seen everywhere about the countryside, beginning on both sides of the main highway between Tungkwan and Sianfu, and increasing once Sian was passed. There is ample farmland inside the walls of the provincial capital to provide the crops to feed the populace during an extensive siege, as happened not so many years ago, but no opium was being grown there. Winter wheat was much in evidence. dence.

"Maybe there are a few officials who do not smoke opium, but if so I am yet to meet them," said one important resident to me. His statement was the chorus of what I heard everywhere. There is an ancient parable, I believe, in China whereby the public is compared to water and the authorities to the container, the water taking whatever shape the container dictates. The analogy in this case is self-evident.

Another young Chinese said he did not smoke, but thoughtfully added that he did not know how long he could resist the temptation. Not because of the opium, which held out no attractions to him, but because of the pressure of social requirements. He did not know how long he could continue in his profession while refusing the offer of a puff of or two at the pipe from hosts with whom he had business connections. They might think he was trying to high-hat them!

A Peak Year in Opium Production

Those who live on the spot declare that the opium crop this year is larger than last. One of the logical explanations given was that as a result of the famine conditions of the last couple of years, wheat and other grain seeds were difficult to obtain, and when procurable were extremely expensive, whereas opium seeds were plentiful and cheap. Rathr than see their land go unproductive, and knowing full well that an income from opium can provide plenty of wheat later on the industrious farmers sowed the poppy. That is the reason for what it appears will be a peak year in opium production in the Northwest.

Opium dens as visualized by the Western movie visitor, or tourist from Macao, are rare, indeed, in the Northwest. The habit is not to go out to smoke, but to buy a little of the product, take it home and smoke it there after dinner. Or if there is no money to buy dinner, to use it to smother the pangs of hunger. Or to smoke it in periods of relaxation from feats of labor which would balk a beast of burden. At the primitive ferry boat over the Wei River at Hsienyang, for instance, where five galley men incessantly shove the heavy junk from shore to shore, from dawn to dusk, the stench of opium was nauseating.

An amusing sidelight was that of temperanrce officials and others who never touch alcohol and some-

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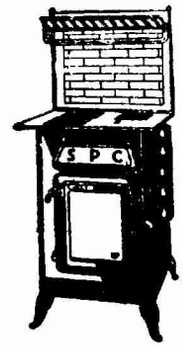

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times not even cigarettes. Although at first they evoke enthusiastic praise from the uninitiated, the disquieting discovery often follows that these people are opium addicts for peculiarly enough, opium and alcohol do not mix! This fact might provide the reason why the use of drugs is reported to have increased so alarmingly in that country the United States ever since a sudden effort was made to clamp the lid on all alcoholic beverages.

The mere exposure of conditions such as these can do no good in itself unless it forces the subject to be dealt with honestly, and with a tolerant attitude. A mere governmental ban can no more abolish the use of opium where it is considered a customary object of everyday use than the Volstead Act in American can dry the citizens of the city of New York. Other tactics must be pursued over a considerable period of time.

But the reform is not impossible, and will have to come some day if the Northwest of China ever is to fulfill the destiny it deserves as the original seat of the Chinese people and nation. Only a few decades ago the growing of opium actually was stamped out, but was resumed when the more vital issue of a national revolution loosened the cords of a centralized control.

Also, an opium addict cannot be cured overnight, or a mass of opium users be persuaded to turn to tea and crackers within a month or two. They rather could be expected to switch to whatever other drug is obtainable, such as heroin or cocaine, and there is no doubt in my mind that the abolition of opium would pave the way for nations which happen not to be fastidious about their scruples permitting their nationale to reap a harvest by smuggling illicit drugs. Abolition of the growth and use of opium in China must be accompanied by a definite and vigorous international action, presumably through the League of Nations, to exert influence upon Japan, Switzerland, India, Turkey, Persia and a number of other countries to halt the trade in dope. Few nations in this regard live in glass houses, and rather than break the windows in all the houses, the better procedure would be to sincerely take concerted action in disregard of chauvinistics "faces."

The Vogue of Communism

The next subject in order of importance which commanded attention was that of the drift toward materialistic doctrines, as evidenced by the increasing vogue of communism. I made it a point to ask about communism in every town in which I stopped, beginning with Chengchow, Honan Province, where connection was made with the Lung-Hai Railroad. Every reply was alarmist in nature.

Old beliefs had been tattered or discarded, as evidenced by the wrecked temples all the way along the roads, throughout the entire territory in which Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had held sway during his enthusiastic days as "Christian General." But Western spiritual beliefs have not been adopted to replace those superstitions which have been thrown aside, and the gap is being filled instead by a sheer materialism and by communism.

This was not only my impression, but was the explanation in which there appeared to be unanimous agreement, not only among foreign missionaries or business men in the interior, but among the educated Chinese themselves.

"Are you a Christian?" inquired one young Chinese who was highly educated. When he was asked the same question, he replied in the negative, frankly adding in a jocular tone, "I believe only in myself." Others were not so open; they merely said that they did not profess any religion, but neither were they superstitious.

"We are sitting on a volcano," was the comment heard first in Chengchow in reference to communism, and this was repeated in some form or other all the way to Sianfu and onward. A description was given about how in the interior of Shensi last Christmas a band of young men and girls who called themselves communists wrecked a mission church which had been decorated for the religious holidays. In one village about 125 miles away from Sianfu details were given about a middle school in which the teaching of communism was suspected, and recently the teachers and older pupils of both sexes went to Sianfu, which is declared to be a communistic center for that part of the country.

Wrecked temples are everywhere evident, and little has been done to reconstruct them. They are the favorite camping grounds for soldiers who do not show the slightest reverence for the images. But too much credence cannot be placed in the appearance of the temples, for actual appearances never have been considered highly in the East. On occasions too numerous by far to mention I noticed that while temple gods might be a mass of ugly plaster of paris, almost undistinguishable from the general wreckage about them, hideously chopped into chunks, there were neatly inscribed tablets at the altar, and fresh incense was burning. Peasants were ignoring the plight of the gods, but worshipped where the images once stood in proud and posturing immobility.

A house to house campaign now is being conducted throughout the Northwest for funds to rebuild the old temples, and in many places this already is being started. On the surface this might appear disheartening so far as a campaign against superstition is concerned, but the fact of the matter is that the old beliefs have been mortally wounded. There undoubtedly will be relapses back into ancient superstitions, but each relapse will be less vigorous than its predecessor.

A foreigner who has resided in Sianfu for 40 years succintly provided the explanation. "The masses of the people still cling dearly to their old superstitions," he admitted. "But the educated and student classes have discarded these old beliefs. The people in China traditionally look to the scholars for guidance. In the old days the scholars were the strongest proponents of the old beliefs; today they are the skeptics. I would rather that the modern impetus come from the educated rather than the ignorant classes, for only thus can it be a permanent movement. Otherwise it might be more conspicuous, but nevertheless would be less lasting.

"No, there is no danger of the old beliefs returning. The masses may still believe in them, but the scholars do not, and it is only a matter of time for the farmers and peasantry who compose virtually all the population, to follow. The danger is not that the old superstitons will return, but that the drift away from all beliefs has been too sudden. Hence the wave of materialism, and the communism which is filling the gap."

The only means of successfully combatting the spread of pervasive doctrines is by tackling the problem which is fundamental of all others in China, the question of filling the rice bowl and raising the standard of living of the masses. This impression was supported by what was seen throughout the journey. A round-up of communist suspects was reported to have been made by the authorities in Sianfu not so very long ago, but the drastic penalties failed to halt the movement. Until the Chinese individual obtains security for his life, ideas and property, and his stomach ceases to gnaw, the Northwest will continue as a fertile field for communistic doctrines.

Unlike what the situation is said to be in the South of China, the peasants are not turning Communistic, but the theory appeals chiefly to the young intellectuals. The peasants have not yet lost their old beliefs, but are in the process of doing so, and the most vital problem for the future will be to decide whether the gap between the old and the new is to be filled, as has happened among the intellectuals, by skeptical individualism. The end of the famine conditions undoubtedly will be accompanied by a revival among the old temples, for the peasantry will be able to feed them more coppers, but this can safely be considered as only a surface phenomenon.

Few Young Girls with Bound Feet

The journey gave an excellent opportunity to see how far the campaign against bound feet has succeeded. It has progressed to such an extent that it can be expected to carry along on its own momentum, without outside persuasion, until there no longer is a "lily foot" to be seen in China. While every older woman naturally still hobbles along on bound feet, the younger girls who have deformed feet are the exceptions to the rule. There are, as was to be expected, a larger proportion of bound feet among younger girls in isolated communities than in the cities or larger villages. In Sianfu groups of girls were seen playing hop, skip and jump on the roadways, something hardly thought of only a comparatively few years ago. A tax on bound feet and queues gave the drive its initial impetus among the farming folk. Bound feet do not produce an income, whereas opium does, and this apparently is the reason why the same military leaders who so far-sightedly ended the breaking of little toes encouraged the growth of the poppy.

A queue or two is noticed in every crowd, but this is not of serious consequence. An amusing sidelight, however, was the sight of a boy about 14 years of age who was cultivating a queue. He probably will be able to earn his living some decades hence by exhibiting it, and if he lives to be an old man, may be the only Chinese

left in the country with such a hirsute adornment. If so, whosoever he is, it is not impossible that historical associations and perhaps circuses will persuade him to retain the queue, so Chinese interested in historical and social progress might be able to see how their ancestors lived! They might even be willing to pay 10 cents each to pass by him and get a look! But this is delving too far into the humorous.

The snow of the past winter is responsible for the present encouraging crop prospects. But much of the farming land was noticed untilled, and the explanation was not only the lack of seeds, but the fact that an immense fraction of the populace, some say fully one-third, have either died or left the province during the famine years. Entire cave villages were noticed uninhabited, and in others only a few families remained. Those left will have a far more advantageous opportunity to survive, and are the ones who had the best physiques to enable them to exist during the lean years. Reconstruction is a matter of decades, if famine preventative projects are to be included as a guarantee against future hunger on a mass scale. Wheel-barrows still are to be seen along the roadways loaded with house timbers, sold by the inhabitants for food, and this wood is cheaper than coal.

Travels about the province revealed that the loess soil in that area, although good for crops and caves, is bad for roads. When, wet, the soil possesses gluttinous properties harassing to all vehicles, but the passage of only a few warm days and the arrival of a strong breeze changes the entire horizon. Instead of mud there are several feet of desert-like dust to cripple transportation.

Difficulty is found under these circumstances in keeping to the roads, and it is not strange to find yourself wandering about in the middle of a field. The yellow, sandlike earth becomes covered with sand for miles about, and looks for all the world like a desert.

A grove of trees every so often punctuates the dreary prospect, and fits in the picture as an oasis in the desert. The trees are tall and green, but unfortunately unproductive except for shade. They are used at graves and burial mounds, instead of being fruit trees for the living.

The onlooker cannot help but feel that the ingress of the desert into this territory could be halted by the cultivation of trees on a large scale, and by irrigation system. Periodical drought is the penalty for a purblind policy of letting Nature take care of herself in a territory which research tells us once was well wooded, but lost its trees due to the depredations of the inhabitants.

Peiping, March 16, 1931.

Sino-French Expedition to Start for Northwest Next Month

A Sino-French scientific mission is scheduled to start next month on an investigation trip to the North-west, Two representatives from the Ministry of War and Inspectorate-General of Military Training, will join the expedition. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Head of the Chinese party, has also been entrusted with the duty of inspecting the administration of Party affairs in Sinkiang in the course of his journey.

In this connection the National Government Council has adopted a resolution providing that the Government should immediately instruct the various cultural organizations throughout the country to select expert members for the organization of a North-Western Scientific Expedition, to make geographical, geological, biological, archaeological and anthrological surveys and studies in the vast North-Western regions of the country. The necessary expenses will be appropriated from the Central Treasury. Messrs. Tai Chi-tao and Tsai Yuan-pei were entrusted with the task of devising detailed measures for the carrying out of the resolution.

Shanghai Chinese Municipality Issues Report on 1930 Anti-Opium Activities

Statistics recently published by the Bureau of Public Safety in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai show that 66 per cent of the 1082 opium cases handled in 1930 were violations of the law against smoking. Smugglers taken totalled 241, or 13%, and sellers 128, or 11%. The figures indicated that Nantao is the center of opium activities. The land officers of the first division, which includes that area, were responsible for 228 cases and the water police working in the same district contributed 205, together making nearly half the total recorded for the entire year.

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General Review of Manchurian Economic Conditions in 1930

BY SOLON S. C. YANG (楊少成)

THERE Sino-Soviet conflict, the sharp drop in cereal prices and the silver slump—these were the three principal factors that had brought Manchuria into a state of economic crisis in 1930.

Before 1929, Manchuria, because of its remoteness from the affected areas of internal strife, was called the "Heaven District" wherein there was plenty of chance for any one to live a peaceful life. A coolie coming here for reclamation work with his bare hands could get from $258 to $558 per annum, a net gain from which the expenses for his daily necessities had been deducted (Ta Kung Pao of March 1 and 2.) For this reason coupled with the rapid development of communication facilities, Manchurian colonization had been greatly encouraged.

It was due to the strenuous efforts exerted by these settlers in reclamation that the volume of Machurian agrarian products showed an elastic increase during last few years. In 1921, the cultivated land in Manchuria amounted to 937,000 shang (1 shang=10 mow or 1.66 acres), which advanced to 10,565,000 shang in 1926 to 11,125,000 shang in 1927 and to 11,560,000 in 1928 with the result of relative increase in volume of products from 11,090,000 tons in 1926-1927, to 12,220,000 tons in 1928-1929.

While the products were multiplying, their volume of exports was simultaneously increasing from 3,285,000 tons in 1926-1927, 3,620,000 tons in 1928-1929.

Sino-Soviet Crisis Shatters Manchurian Economic Foundation

Unfortunately, the Sino-Soviet conflict broke out and that resulted in the flight of almost the complete frontier population. Shops were closed, farmers gave up their agricultural implements, farms were turned into camps for soldiers and cottages were occupied by either the native robbers or red bandits. The North Manchurian economic foundation was thus virtually destroyed all at once.

The most noticeable consequence of this crisis was that the colonists arriving here became hesitant to proceed to inland places. According to statistics about 60 per cent of the immigrants returned to their natives in 1929, and it is reasonably estimated that the percentage might have been still greater for 1930.

While the definite amount of losses in movement of the Chinese Defence Forces during the Soviet aggression is yet unknown, the local press, Ta Pei Hsin Pao, quoted in its issue of February 28 an official announcement regarding the figures of various losses amounting to approximately $28,000,000 to which of course is to be added the loss of G. Roubles 8,500,000 of the C.E.R., as quoted in the Economic Monthly for October, 1930, p. 76.

Sharp Drop of Cereal Products Following Soviet Disturbance

It was unexpected that when the Soviet disturbance was over, the cereal price would go down to such a low record that the farmers, the most peace-loving people, were becoming restless, as the proceeds from the sale of their products could not suffice to maintain their lives. It was because of this condition prevailing among the agricultural class, which formed the bulk of Manchurian population, that every kind of business was brought to a stand-still.

In sympathy with world depression, the Manchurian export dropped to a considerable extent. According to the latest statistics—see C.E.R. Economic Monthly for January, 1931, p. 7—the total volume of export of five Manchurian grains decreased from 3,332,702 tons in 1929 to 2,910,995 (the original figure is 3,001,065 which is wrongly added according to data on p. 6) tons in 1930.

The decrease of Manchurian export of cereals was caused also by world overproduction and inferior quality of products. The world overproduction is the direct result from the general trend of the European ruralisation and the so-called back-to-the-land movement.

It is admitted that between 1913 and 1928 European production of wheat increased 10.5 per cent and acreage 5.3 per cent and that in the same period the world's wheat area, excluding Russia and China, increased from 204,000,000 to 245,000,000 acres, to which Canada contributed 15,000,000 acres, U.S.A., 14,000,000, Australia, 7,000,000 and Argentina, 3,000,000.

The uncleanness of Chinese cereals, especially beans, is also the chief factor responsible for the decrease of Manchurian export. But, according to the local press, questions in this regard have been brought up for careful investigation into the Japanese tricks in handling Manchurian beans. It is alleged that the Japanese exporters used to sift Chinese beans with machine sieves into two kinds—pure and mixed. While labelling the pure quality with a "Japanese produce" mark and properly storing them in dry places, they label the mixed beans with a "Chinese produce" mark and dispose of them in a moist atmosphere. In order to monopolise the bean products, they make their best way to cut down the price of the mixed quality and on the other hand raise the price of the pure kind exorbitantly high. Our Chinese reputation is played as their instrumentality in winning the favor of world market. This is one of the instances whereby the world is usually deceived or misinformed in regard to the conditions of the Far East.

Chinese bean merchants, however, do not misunderstand the importance of applying the sifting engine for purifying beans. The only difficulty is rather their lack of co-operation and far-sightedness than the financial inability or the indifferent attitude on the part of local authorities.

Another reason for the fall in price of cereals was the favorable crop of Manchuria in 1930 which gave rise to the excessive supply over demand. According to Manchuria Monitor for January, 1931 the products in 1930 showed an increase of 30% over that in 1929.

The Effect of the Silver Slump

Besides the Sino-Soviet conflict and the unusual fall in price of cereal products that have given serious effect upon the Manchurian financial depression in 1930, the silver slump is considered none the less a contributing factor to directly or indirectly disturb the Manchurian economic fabric. In this connection the writer would invite attention to his article on the brief history of Harbin bank-notes which appeared in *The Review* for February 7 and in which the depreciation of Harbin currency was explained in support of various statistics. With that clear in mind, one will easily find that the inevitable effect of the silver slump on Harbin market is a decrease of purchasing power among the general public who are paid with depreciated notes—Harbin notes, Kwantieh, etc.

Manchuria, being well-nigh economically invaded by the Japanese and Soviets, has suffered more seriously from the abnormal rise of gold price than any where else. About 90% of commodities sold in this territory are either directly imported from Japan, U.S.S.R. or other foreign countries on a gold basis, or locally manufactured with partial materials purchased abroad in gold currency. Under such a unique condition, the local shops have to raise commodity prices. But in view of the above-stated situation, the general public is almost reduced to straits and are hardly able to pay higher prices even for their necessities. The result is that the businessmen have to reduce the price of goods to the lowest margin of profit, while the customers are obliged to reduce their daily expenses to the lowest degree.

Practically no business could be reckoned with in 1930 at the cities along the Amur, Sungari and Ussuri rivers, where conditions have not yet been resumed to a normal state since the Soviet disturbance in 1929. Even Harbin, the metropolis of Manchuria, also experienced a terrible crisis in 1930. The bigger the stores are the greater the loss sustained. The well-known General Stores such as Tailoching of Fuchiatien (Old Harbin Town) and Tungfalong and Fuhochang of Pristan all suffered from the rise of gold prices. Had they not been

helped by the local Chamber of Commerce, all of them would have been closed before the lunar new year.

Remedies for the Economic Crisis

Various measures have been taken as remedies for the economic crisis. A joint meeting was held at the Fuchiatien Chamber of Commerce January 12 when a resolution was passed for the issue of 50 million bank-notes to be used for purchasing 50 thousand car-loads of beans for exportation so as to relieve farmers from going to starvation and meanwhile to make the bean prices a little more favorable. This proposition was, however, modified and the amount of issue reduced to 21 millions (of which $7,500,000 has been approved for initial issue) to be issued by the following banks:

Bank of Manchuria	5,500,000
Kwang Hsin Syndicate ..	5,500,000
Kirin Provincial Bank ..	5,000,000
Frontier Bank	3,500,000
Bank of China	1,000,000
Bank of Communications.	500,000
Total	21,000,000

With this new issues, the total amount of Harbin bank-notes increased to $59,300,000 in all. Whether this is a fundamental method for remedying the present crisis is quite doubtful especially at the present juncture when the economic prospects for Manchuria are uncertain.

Manchurian Bean Cakes Despatched to Germany Via Leningrad.

As a result of the astonishing fall in the price of bean cakes, negotiations have concluded between the Harbin bean merchants and the Soviet Export Co., whereby both parties have agreed that:

1. The bean merchants will supply the Export Co. with a large number of bean cakes for direct export to Europe via U.S.S.R.
2. The price is agreed to be $0.80 per pood (about 27 catties).
3. The goods will he delivered to the Export Co. against initial payment of one quarter of the total cost before it leaves Harbin.
4. The C.E.R. freight from Habin to Leningrad will be cut down to $0.54 per pood.
5. No other bean merchants than those registered at the government are permitted to take part in this export.

According to the Harbin press, the first lot of 30 carloads comprising 18,210 pieces of bean cakes was dispatched on March 12 to Leningrad for further transmission to Germany.

Harbin, March 15, 1931.

Explosion on Chinese Ship Kills Hundreds

A fire and explosion occurred on the Ta Tai S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ta Chie* off North Tree Beacon, about 70 miles from Shanghai, on the night of March 11. The roll of dead and missing exceeds 250. The compradore of the steamer, Hsu King-tsai, was among the dead. His body was picked up at Kiangyin. Over a hundred surviors and a number of dead were brought to Shanghai by the revenue cruiser *Chuentao*. Two steamers of the Ta Tai company, the *Chu Heng* and *Chu Yuan*, and two iron junks were also sent to the scene of disaster to assist in the task of picking up bodies and to aid in relief work. The ship is a total loss. The fire was caused by a soldier dropping a lighted match among some bags of sulphur.

Representative of Kokonor Tribesmen Arrives in Nanking

Kwanpao Tsai-jen, the representative of the tribesmen of Kokonor, or Tsinghai, arrived in Nanking recently and called on Ma Fu-hsiang, Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Conference, submitting reports on the situation in Kokonor. He also called on Gen. Ghiang Kai-shek and conveyed to him assurances of the loyal support of the tribesmen of Kokonor. In an interview, Mr. Kwanpao said that out of the entire population of Kokonor, numbering in the neighborhood of 500,000, the major part are the ranchers, while a small number are farmers. They are educated in the Tibetan language, being entirely ignorant of the Chinese language.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Lung-Hai Railway Extension to be Completed in September

A report from Hsuchowfu on March 17 stated that the construction work on the Lingpao-Tungkwan section of the Lung-Hai Railway will be completed by next September and that the extension to Sian, capital of Shansi will be completed before the end of 1932.

Central Bank Branch to be Opened in Tientsin

Preparations to inaugurate a branch of the Central Bank of China were started in Tientsin on March 19. The property of the old Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank of China in the British concession has been acquired to house the new branch. The building was constructed four years ago.

Completion of Sian-Lingpao Motor Highway

A report from Sian, capital of Shensi province on March 19 stated that the motor highway connecting Sian and Lingpao has been completed, making it possible to traverse the entire distance by motor car and truck. Gen. Ku Chu-tung, commander of the Government troops in Shensi has detailed his forces along the road to provide protection.

China to Participate in Chicago Exposition

The National State Council on March 18 approved a petition of the Ministry of Industry providing for China's full participation in the Chicago Centenary Exposition which will be held in 1933. The statement of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry said that an official invitation had been received from Chicago for China's participation. The Ministry of Industry will have charge of the work of preparing Chinese products for exhibition purposes.

Another Japanese Steel Plant in South Manchuria

A report from Tokyo on March 13 stated that Mr. Shengoku, President of the South Manchuria Railway, has decided to establish the new Japanese Showa Iron Works at the town of Shingishu, near the mouth of the Yalu River. It was stated that Mr. Shengoku, while on a recent visit to Tokyo, had conferred with the directors on the subject and also with Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Overseas Affairs, and that the final report would be made public in June.

Japanese Factories Reported Opening in Shanghai

A report in *The China Press* on Sunday, March 22 stated that twelve large Japanese manufacturing enterprises had established branches in Snanghai since Jan. 1, the object being to take advantage of the new Chinese tariff by producing on Chinese territory. It was claimed that the new Japanese investment amounted to more than $800,000, the articles manufactured to range from hats to toilet articles. The report stated that the Japanese also planned to establish further factories in the interior of the country.

First Drawing for Redemption of Shanghai City Bonds

The first public drawing for bonds covering redemption of part of a $3,000,000 loan issued the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai was held at the Shanghai Bankers Association on March 20. A committee composed of representatives of the Control Yuan, Ministry of Finance, District Court, Bankers' Association, Native Bankers Guild and the Sinking Fund Committee, supervised the drawing, the terminals of bonds drawn being 12, 46, 98, 60, 63, 74, and 85. Bonds drawn were valued at $210,000 and will be redeemed after March 31 at the Central Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications and Municipal Bank. Tang Nai-kong, municipal commissioner of finance, officiated at the drawing and an address was delivered by Gen. Chang Chun dealing with the purpose for which the loan was issued.

China Institute of Native Medicine To be Organized

A report from Nanking on March 18 stated that plans have been made for the establishment of a Central Institute of Native Medicine, the object being to systematize the practice of native medicine and facilitate study of curative properties of native herbs. The organization also plans to inaugurate an examination system for Chinese doctors. The promoters of the institute include Chao Yi-tang, Koo Yin-feng, Chen Kuo-fu, Niu Yung-chien, Yi Pei-chi, Gen. Yang Chieh and Gen. Ko Cheng-lun.

Would Prevent Further Overflowing of Liao Ho River

The Liaoning provincial government has approved a petition of the inhabitants of the Tiehlinghsien district to the north of Shengyang for the issuance of a public loan to improve the embankments of the Liao Ho river. The Liao Ho, the chief river in southern Liaoning, flows past both Shengyang and Tiehling. The overflow of its waters last summer resulted in the inundation of a large territory in southern Liaoning and the loss of considerable life and property.

Plans Progressing for Peiping Exposition in 1933

The National State Council on March 18 approved the petition of the Ministry of Industry for the holding of an Industrial Exposition in Peiping in 1933, the scheduled opening date being April 1. The Ministry of Finance has been asked to appropriate the sum of $30,000 to cover the initial expenses of the preparatory committee which will begin work at once. The State Council also adopted regulations governing the organization and work of the preparatory committee.

Government Purchases 250 Trucks for Nanking-Hangchow Road

The National Government, according to a report on March 20 has purchased 250 Dodge trucks for service on the new motor highway recently completed between Nanking and Hangchow. Twenty of the trucks already have been delivered, according to a statement of Max Friedman, agent for the cars. The new road, which is about 200 miles in length was constructed almost entirely by labor provided through the Ministry of War and while intended primarily for military transport, it will be used for general commercial purposes.

Japanese Students Would Start Colony in Mongolia

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Tokyo on March 18 stated that a number of Japanese graduates of the Tokyo Colonial College were planning the establishment of a Japanese immigration colony in Inner Mongolia as a means of relieving unemployment in Japan. According to the plan an immigration center would be started at Chihfeng, capital of Jehol with branches at Tientsin, Tsingtao and Tokyo with the object of promoting trade between Mongolia and Japan, the chief interest being to promote cattle raising.

British Take Over Control Shanghai Union Brewery

The Union Brewery in Shanghai, previously owned by Scandinavian interests, has been sold to a British company and in future will be known as the Union Brewery, Ltd., incorporated under British law. F. Hoehnke, former owner has exchanged his shares for an equivalent interest in the concern. The new company will have an initial capital of Tls.1,600,000, some Tls.600,000 of which were subscribed by a syndicate composed of the British wholesale liquor house, Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company, the International Investment Trust, Ltd., Yangtsze Finance Company, Ltd. and a few local foreign businessmen. The directors will include J. F. Macgregor, Chairman; F. Hoehnke, managing-director, and F. R. Davey. Seth, Mancell and McLure will act as secretaries.

New 560-Kilometer Railway Planned in Manchuria

Kao Yun-kun, managing director of the Hula-Hailung Railway, announced on March 19 that the Heilungkiang provincial government had approved the construction of a new railway 560 kilometers in length, to cost $30,000,000, which will connect the station of Suihwa with the Holikang coal-producing district. Two-thirds of the cost will be raised jointly by the provincial government and the Holikang coal interests and the Hulan-Hailung railway administration, while the remainder will be raised through a public loan with the coal mines as security.

Chinese Life Insurance Companies Wanted Tax Exemption

Chinese life insurance companies, according to a report from Nanking on March 20 have petitioned the Ministries of Finance and Industries for exemption from the business and stamp taxes. The petition states that Chinese life insurance companies are still in the embryonic stage and the public generally ignorant of the benefits of life insurance, hence the government should grant assistance through tax exemption. The keen competition of foreign companies is given as an additional reason for exemption.

China Adopts Regulations for International Aviators

Foreign aviators, flying over Chinese territory, will in future be required to observe strictly new regulations recently adopted by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Ministry of Wor. Foreigners desiring to fly over Chinese territory must first obtain permits specifying the name, nationality and ability of the aviators. Agreement must also be made to respect Chinese laws and to make restitution for possible loss of lives or damages due to accidents in Chinese territory. Foreign aircraft must also submit to search for arms, drugs or other possible contraband.

Plans for Establishment of National Steel Works

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, announced on March 21 that a committee appointed sometime ago to investigate the possibility of establishing a national steel works in China had reported in favor of constructing a plant at Pukow, opposite Nanking, on the Yangtsze River. According to the report published in the *Sin Wan Pao* the so-called "National Steel Works Committee" had recommended that an initial capital of $80,000,000 would be required to establish a plant capable of turning out 150,000 tons of steel annually. It was stated that it probably would require five years to construct the plant and that the machinery would be purchased in Germany and England.

Comptroller-General's Office Opened at Nanking

The National State Council on March 21 approved regulations for the opening on April 1 of the new office of Comptroller-General. Chen Chi-tsai was appointed Comptroller-General with D. K. Liu, Pan Hsu-luen, Chin Fan, Yang Ju-mei and Wu Tai-chun as Comptrollers. Chen Chi-tsai will be concurrently director of the Bureau. The State Council also announced the appointment of additional officials to the Ministry of Auditing, as follows, Li Yuan-ting, vice-minister of Auditing; Wang Wen-hai, chief secretary; and members, Wong Pei-yuan, Chang Yun-mai, Lin Ching-yu, Chang Cheng-yu, Wen I-yu, Liu Wen-hai and Chou Cheng-kuei.

New Government Building to Cost $5,000,000

The Ministry of Railways has been entrusted with the task of making plans for the construction of a Central Capital Building in Nanking, the estimated cost of which will be $5,000,000. However, the final plans, before approval, must be submitted to the Capital Reconstruction Committee. The proposed building will house the five government yuans and the various ministries and state commissions. Funds will be raised jointly through the Ministries of Finance and Railways and according to a *Kuomin* report on March 16, tenders will be opened in September in order that work may be started in October. It is hoped to have the building completed before the end of 1933.

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Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

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League Expert Investigates Huai Reclamation Project

Robert de Haas, director of the transit and communications section of the League of Nations, who has been in China for several weeks, returned to Nanking on March 19 from a trip to Pengpu, Anhwei province where he made an investigation of the Huai Valley reclamation project. After making a further investigation, Mr. de Haas will make a report to the National Government on the subject. The Huai Valley is a large area of farm land in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces subject to overflow, which has long been the object of reclamation projects. Due to the meandering of the Yellow River the Huai district has no outlet to the sea.

Mr. Haas departed for Peiping by the Nanking-Peiping express March 21 to inspect the Yellow River Valley. He expects to return in a week when he will inspect the lower reaches of the Huai River.

Motor Highways Not Permitted to Parallel Railways

The National Executive Yuan on March 18 issued a regulation forbidding the construction of motor-highways paralleling existing railways, the purpose being to prevent competition in the haulage of passengers and freight. The Executive Yuan stated that the reasons underlying the decision aim at the mutual benefit and development of highways and railways. While the avoidance of parallel lines is necessary for the prosperity of both, the order emphasizes the expediency of giving precedence to the repair and construction of highways which serve either as feeders or continuations of existing railways. The adoption of such a policy would help to develop a compact network of communications in the country which would be of benefit to all.

Would Extend Kiaochow-Tsinan Line To Western Shantung

Ku Kwang-ting, chairman of the administrative committee of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, stated on March 17 that plans are being made for extending the railway westward from Tsinan into western Shantung, the proposed terminus being Lintsing. Mr. Ku also announced that the Ministry of Railways is planning the construction of a new line from Tsinan, capital of Shantung to Taokow in northern Honan, by way of southern Hopei province. The cost of constructing the extension of the Kiaochow-Tsinan line, which is estimated at 60 miles will be about $6,000,000. The Kiaochow-Tsinan railway recently contracted to purchase 100 forty-ton freight cars from Japanese shops and according to Mr. Ku an additional order for 200 similar cars will shortly be placed.

Japanese To Establish Cultural Research Office in Shanghai

The so-called "East Cultural Enterprise" of the Tokyo Foreign Office announced on March 23 that a central research office of the medical department of the Tokyo Imperial University, will shortly be established in Shanghai under the direction of Dr. Manzo Nakao. Dr. Nakao will bring with him a large staff which will be housed in the Shanghai Institute and which will devote itself to medical research and the collection of old documents pertaining to Chinese medical science. Dr. Chiyonosuke Tokote, another well known Japanese medical authority will also make his headquarters at Shanghai. The new building of the Institute, which is located on Route Ghisi in the French Concession is nearing completion. The work of the Institute will be financed through the unexpended balance of the Japanese share of the Boxer Indemnity.

Proposal for $5,000,000 Loan for Navigation Promotion

A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on March 20 stated that estimates for the five Navigation Bureaux at Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin and Harbin, which are to be opened shortly, have been referred by the National Government Council to the Finance Committee of the Central Political Council for Examination. With reference to the proposed Navigation Loan of 10 million for the development of coast and inland navigation and the rehabilitation of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, which has been approved by the Central Government, the Ministry of Finance is formulating regulations governing the issuance and security for the loan and method of redemption. A Sinking Fund Committee will be appointed with representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Communications, the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and the Shipping Guild as members.

Would Advertise Chinese Culture Through Cinema Films

The standing committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive at Nanking on March 20 approved a proposal for the creation of a Central Film Publicity Committee whose function it will be to spread publicity on Chinese culture by means of moving pictures. A committee composed of nine members including the director of the central publicity department, Ministers of education and interior, will be formed. The committee will have three sections dealing with general affairs, compilation and production. According to the program which was also adopted at the meeting, the Committee will be allotted a sum of $40,000 as initial expenses and regular monthly expenses of $8,000 both to be appropriated from Central Party Headquarters. Should circumstances permit and funds be available, the Committee plans to establish a motion picture studio six months after its formal inauguration at a cost of from $50,000 to $300,000. The scheme also provides for the construction of a National Motion Picture Theatre.

National Cotton Products Conference Held in Shanghai

More than 100 delegates representing agricultural colleges, cotton experts and representatives of the Ministry of Industry, cotton testing bureaus and other organizations was held in Shanghai on March 16, the purpose being to consider plans for improving the China cotton industry. Yung Chung-cheng, well known cotton manufacturer presided at the meeting. Addresses were delivered by numerous authorities on the cotton industry, including H. Y. Moh, vice-minister of Industry, Yung Chung-cheng, H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and others. In Mr. Yung's address he pointed out that China was forced to import large quantities of foreign cotton due to the inferiority of Chinese production. Cotton imported in 1930 amounted to 2,000,000 piculs (one picul equals 133 pounds) which was valued at Tls. 100,000,000. He stated that China once ranked as the third cotton-producing country of the world but production had so deteriorated that China was now forced to import. He urged government assistance in making improvements. H. Y. Moh pledged the assistance of the Government in plans for improving cotton production so as to minimize the necessity of importing the raw article.

Shanghai Land Investment Co. Holds Annual Meeting

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., held its annual meeting March 19. N. L. Sparke, presiding, said that the past year has seen a considerable rise in land values in the International Settlement; therefore certain unimportant properties were sold during the year for Tls. 2,371,641 net. The Board recommended the payment of an extra bonus of Tls. 12 per share, in respect of profits realized on sales of property; and this was confirmed. Resolutions were passed authorizing a final dividend of six per cent and a bonus of six per cent. Mr. Sparke in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders said that the investment of money had presented considerable difficulty, and the Company had on December 31 over Tls. 1,000,000 credit in its banking account. Favorable opportunities for purchases of property did not occur every day, he said, and the present cheapness of money in Shanghai has made safe mortgages at remunerative rates of interest very scarce. In order therefore to avoid having large sums of money lying idle, the directors made certain investments which had proved very profitable. The directors had authorized an issue of Tls. 5,000,000 five per cent. debentures at a slight discount, the object being to ensure cheap money for the company over a period of years. The Company has completed the Pearce Apartments and there was a strong demand for these flats. The Company also has in hand the rebuilding of its entire Hongkew Creek Estate with new Chinese shops and hongs.

At an extraordinary meeting following the general meeting a resolution was passed to divide the present shares of Tls. 50 each into 10 shares of Tls. 5 each.

China Becomes a Member of the International Chamber

Chang Kia-ngau, president of the Bank of China, on March 19 received a telegram from the Paris headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, conveying the congratulations of the international organization of China's becoming a full member. The telegram stated that China would be permitted to have three members on the Council of the organization and in addition three alternate members. A China National Committee which will represent the international chamber, was formed in Shanghai last February with K. P. Chen as president, Dr. P. W. Kuo as vice-president and K. H. Ling as secretary. The China Committee has appointed three delegates consisting of Dr. P. W. Kuo, K. C. Li and Tsuyee Pei, to the nest meeting of the International Chamber, which will be held in Washington, D. C. in May. The principal questions to be discussed at the Washington Congress will be the world economic depression and the development of international trade. The silver question may also be included on the agenda, it was learned yesterday from banking circles. In view of the importance of the Congress, the Chinese Government is planning to send a number of technical experts from the Ministries of Finance, Railways, Communications and Industries, to participate at the international meetings.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce was held March 17.

H. W. P. McMeekin, who presided, discussed various matters in which the Chamber was interested. He said the Commissioner of Customs Shanghai had supplied him with the following figures of duty paid for the whole of China during the past 5 years.

	Import duty Hk. Tls.	Export duty Hk. Tls.
1926	42,855,026	26,263.787
1927	34,903,322	25,461.617
1928	46,499,394	27,057,563
1929	107,251,967	36,293,157
1930	135,840,256	35,547,839

	Other dues & duties. Hk. Tls.	Total. Hk. Tls.
1926	11,317,147	80,435,960
1927	8,416,936	68,781,875
1928	8,775,567	82,332,525
1929	9,284,969	152,830,093
1930	9,231,663	180,619,758

Regarding the new Customs Tariff which became effective on January 1, 1931, the speaker said that with the exception of certain anomalies, some of which have already received the Chamber's attention, the new scale of duties appears to call for very little comment, unless it be to say that the Tariff appears to have been very carefully drafted with the object of promoting native industries in China as far as possible. The increased duty on woollen piece goods was revised as the result of representations made by the Chamber in conjunction with the Shanghai Piece Goods Importers Association.

Another matter referred to by Mr. McMeekin was that of the increased tariffs of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association and the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association. Shipping companies, he said, were by no means pleased with the decision of the pilotage authority regarding the increase in the pilotage tariff of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association; the Chamber voted against any increase at the meeting of the pilotage authority, but were outvoted by the Consular Body and Harbor Master, who were in favor of the increase being granted.

Regarding likin, the speaker said that without doubt the National Government had been making strenuous endeavors to abolish this pernicious form of taxation, but only to replace same with new taxes, such as, Consolidation Tax, Business Tax and Special Consumption Tax. The position regarding Native Customs Duty is still very obscure, he said. A Customs Notification was published on January 1, 1931, to the effect that after the abolition of transit dues, intra-50-li Native Customs Duty was to be charged on all foreign goods proceeding Inland. This was followed by a further Customs Notification on January 9 to the effect that no Native Customs Duty would be charged on foreign imports proceeding inland.

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Urge Closer Attention to China's Mining Industry

The National Ministry of Industry on March 22 issued instructions to all municipal and provincial authorities urging closer attention to the development of the mineral resources of the country. The proclamation stated that mineral resources constituted more than 47 percent of the freight on China's railways and with the coming of domestic peace, more attention should be devoted to the subject. Special attention was directed to the coal and iron mining industry and to the development of oil wells and gold fields.

Development of Wool Industry in China

A recent order of the National Government to all organs directly under its control instructs that all Government employees be encouraged to use woollen materials of native manufacture as an example to the people, in order that plans of the Ministry of Industry for the establishment of woollen mills may be a success.

The Ministry is drawing up a project for the establishment of woollen mills in the North-west and the East. According to the resolution, the Government will furnish the necessary capital for factories in the North-west. In the East factories are to be opened in Canton, Shanghai, and Tientsin and private interests will be encouraged to invest in such enterpriese. The resolution also called for the improvement of the grade of wool at present available as well as for the enlistment of experts in this line so as to ensure the success of the scheme.

Students Ordered to Wear Uniforms

According to an order of the Ministry of Education, beginning from the next academic year (September) all students are to wear uniforms so as cultivate the habit of discipline and the virtue of thrift. Two sets of uniforms for summer and winter wear are to be worn, the material of which must be of native manufacture.

Monthly Report on Capital and Note Issues of Central Bank

The following report pertaining to the capital and note issues of The Central Bank of China was issued on March 22:

"In accordance with Article 15 of the Charter of the Central Bank of China, the Supervisory Committee is invested with the duty to examine the reserves held against note issue. The Committee has on the 20th day of March 1931 held its eighty-fourth examination at the Issue Depart-ment of the Bank, the result is as follows:

Total amount of notes in circulation:

Dollar Notes	$27 906,802.00
Subsidiary Coin Notes at 12	860,150.00
	$28,766,952.00

Reserves against notes in circulation:

Cash Reserve	$21,585,912.00
(of the above sum $14,358,-232.25 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,009,-707.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches $5,217,-972.75 is kept in Local Banks)	
Securities Reserves	$ 7,181,040.00
	$28,766,952.00

"According to Article 2 of the Bank's regulation governing note issue the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve at 60% and Securities Reserve at 40% of the total issue. Finding the Cash Reserve to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserve not over 40%, we hereby certify that the reserve against notes in circulation is in order.

"Signed by Messrs. Li Ming, Chairman of the Committee, C. L. Wang, Tsuyee Pei, Z. C. Zin, Yu Ya-ching, K. H. Lin, C. M. Shu, Supervisors.

Comptroller-General's Office to be Inaugurated April 2

The official inauguration of the new Comptroller-General's Office at Nanking has been set for April 1. Chen Chi-tsai, who was appointed in December last as Director of the Preparatory Office and has since been attending to the various necessary preparations for the inauguration of the new Government organ, has been formally appointed Comptroller-General. Messrs. D. K. Liu, Pan Hsu-luen, Chin Fan, Yang Ju-mei and Wu Ta-chun were appointed Comptrollers. Mr. Chen will be concurrently Director of the Bureau for the Budget. Additional officials for the new Ministry of Auditing have been appointed as follows: Li Yuan-ting, Vice Minister of Auditing; Wang Wan-hai, Chief Secretary; and Wang Pei-yuan, Chang Yun-mei, Lin Ching-yu, Chang Cheng-yu, Wen I-yu, Liu Wen-hai and Chou Cheng-kuei, Auditors.

New Regulations Governing Salt Tax

It is reported from Nanking that the Government has authorized the imposition of a surtax of 30 cents to the regular tax on a picul of salt beginning next month. The estimated increase in the total annual revenue from salt, therefore, will amount to $7,000,000.

It is stated that the increase has been deemed necessary owing to the fact that the foreign loan service which is being met by the salt revenue has been increasing as a result of the decline in the price of silver and an additional sum of $10,000,000 will be required for meeting various loan obligations for the current year.

The Legislative Yuan at a meeting March 21 passed a set of important regulations regarding the importation of salt, sauce, gourmet powder and other food flavoring articles. The new regulations state that in future no foreign salt may be imported into China without special permission of the Chinese Government.

With regard to foreign sauces and gourmet powder, these will have to pay the tax collected on Chinese salt in addition to the regular import duty. A uniform salt tax of $5 per hundred kilograms is stipulated. The new rate is equivalent to about $3 per picul.

Nanking Raises Issue of Japanese Telegraphs in Manchuria

A report by *Kuomin* from Nanking on March 18 stated that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs had sent a Note to the Japanese Charge d'Affaires requesting the immediate opening of negotiations on the following matters pertaining to Japanese-controlled telegraph lines in Manchuria.

1. The question of telegraph stations opened, without authorization, by the Japanese Authorities at Yenkifu, Hunchun, and other cities on the Manchuria-Korea border.
2. The question of telegraph lines and stations opened and maintained by the Japanese Authorities outside the South Manchuria Railway Region.
3. The land-telegraph lines leased to Japan along the South Manchuria Railway.
4. The question of Shenyang-Hsinmin long-distance telephone line leased by China to Japan.
5. The Changchun-Dairen long-distance telephone service.

In this connection, it was explained that during the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, the Japanese Authorities, in spite of the protests of the Chinese Authorities, installed land telegraph lines in Manchuria outside the Manchuria Railway zone. By the Sino-Japanese Telegraph Agreement of 1908, China bought over these lines at the price of $50,000. In the meantime, China agreed, however, to lease to Japan, for a period of fifteen years, telegraph offices in Antung, Newchwang, Liaoyang, Shenyang, Tiehling and Changchun as well as the telegraph lines connecting these offices with the South Manchuria-Railway region. The period expired in 1923, eight years ago, Negotiations between the Ministry of Communications of the former Peking Government and the Japanese Authorities regarding the matter had however been fruitless.

Shanghai Waterworks Co. Directors Issue Annual Report

The directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., issued their annual report last week. It shows that the revenue on intra-agreement consumers' account amounts to Tls. 2,832,281,46 as against Tls. 2,434,725.93 in 1929, and the balance of working account (intra-agreement consumers) transferred to profit and loss account is Tls. 1,511,297.27 as against Tls. 1,357,360.69.

After adding half the profit on extra-agreement consumers' account, writing off Tls. 260,696.82 for depreciation on plant, buildings, etc. and paying interest on debentures and sundry other items, the net profit on intra-agreement consumers' account for the year is Tls. 1,065,002.16.

An interim dividend out of the profit on intra- agreement consumers' account of 12|6 per "A" share, and 7½d. per "B" and "C" share at exchange 1|6 per tael was paid on July 31, last and absorbed Tls. 484,677.09. Of this sum, the amount of the dividend at the tariff exchange, viz: Tls. 295,735.17 was charged against the profits of the year and the balance, representing the difference between the dividend at such exchange and the dividend at the rate of exchange at which it was paid, viz: Tls. 188,941.92 was debited to equalization of dividends account. To the balance of profits for the year is now added the balance of the equalization of

dividends Account, Tls. 190,942.91 making the total amount available for distribution Tls. 960,209.90.

The total dividends for 1930 will be, on "A" shares 8.975 per cent. on "B" shares 7 per cent. and on "C" shares 8 per cent. The deficiency of .025 per cent. in the total dividend on "A" shares will be payable out of the net profits of a succeeding year.

The engineer-in-chief reported a phenomenal increase in demand for water during the year being 73 per cent. higher than the average increase during the past ten years. He attributed most of it to waste and hoped that a plan of metering would soon be installed.

Soong's Recommendations Regarding Nanking's Financial Needs

T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, on March 18 submitted the preliminary budget estimates for the coming fiscal year. The total income is estimated at about 500 million dollars and the total expenditure at about 640 million dollars, leaving a deficit of about 140 million dollars. The estimated military expenditure, which will absorb almost 45 per cent. of the total, is as follows:—

	millions
First period—July 1, 1931 to Oct. 31, 1931 .. ($20 millions per month)	$80
Second period—Nov. 1, 1931 to Feb. 28, 1932 .. ($19 millions per month)	76
Third period—Mar. 1, 1932 to June 30, 1932 .. ($18 millions per month)	72
Total	$228

While these figures were merely estimates and tentative all members present at the meeting recognized the imperative necessity of devising appropriate measures for making up the heavy deficit which the Government will have to face in the coming fiscal year, commencing on July 1, 1931.

Following the presentation of the budget by the Finance Minister, the Central Political Council considered the relations for the issuance of an $80,000,000 domestic loan to be known as the "20th year customs treasury notes." The Legislative Yuan will be instructed to draft the regulations for the loan, including amortization plans covering interest payments, principal redemption, etc.

A further report from Nanking by the Kuomin news agency, also on March 19, stated that the proposal of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, to revise the export tariff schedule was formally approved by the Central Political Council at its weekly meeting yesterday without a single dissentient opinion. The memorandum of the Minister of Finance points out that export duties on goods paying ad valorem or specific rates are both being collected at the nominal rate of 7½ per cent. In practice, as ad valorem duties are based on the current value of goods, goods which come under this category are paying an effective rate of 7½ per cent. But in the case of goods paying specific duties, although the nominal rate is 7½ per cent., the effective rate is only 2 per cent or 3 per cent of the actual value of goods, as the duties are based on the value of goods during the year 1858 and are consequently very much out of line with present-day value.

In order to bring the specific duties more in line with the ad valorem duties, and in order to avoid the loss of revenue arising from adopting the valuation of 70 years ago, the Minister of Finance proposes: (1) that no change should be made in the ad valorem duties; (2) that specific duties should be levied at 5 per cent of the present-day valuation of goods instead of the nominal 7½ per cent; and (3) that goods on the free list and those which are receiving special preferential treatment should remain unchanged.

As to the effect of this revision on the export trade, the Minister of Finance pointed out that the increase of specific duties from an effective 3 per cent to an effective 5 per cent makes a difference of only 2 per cent which would work no hardship at all as the present fluctuation of exchange is easily 3 per cent or 4 per cent in the course of a single day. Since exchange has fallen more than half in the last two years, the stimulus for export trade has been so great that the slight increase in the effective duty will be no deterrent to its growth and expansion. It is also understood that the Ministry of Finance will give some advance notice of its revised schedule so that export trade will not be unduly disturbed. The intra 50-li native customs which since the new import tariff came into effect on January 1, has been collecting duty on native products only, will be abolished as soon as the revised export schedule is operative.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, Deceased

Cause No. 3338

Special Proceedings No. 47

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES WALTER LOWRIE, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
20 March 1931

CHARLES M. MYERS,
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last Will & Testament of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, Deceased

Cause No. 3317

Special Proceedings No. 738

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE BUCHANAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before SEPTEMBER 28, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 23, 1931.

Mrs. Laura F. Buchanan,
90 Rue Des Soeurs,
Shanghai, China.

Men and Events

Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, head of the British-American Tobacco Company, arrived in Shanghai last week.

The State Council at Nanking has decided that China will participate in the Centennial Exposition at Chicago in 1933.

The University of California Club of Shanghai held a stag dinner at Ladow's Tavern March 23 in celebration of Charter Day.

Dr. Coching Chu addressed the Royal Asiatic Society March 26 on "Climatic Changes During Historical Times in China."

China's boy-scouts will be represented at the International Boy Scouts Convention scheduled to take place in Vienna next July.

Wei Fu-tzu has been appointed a member of the Kokonor Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance.

Paul Palamountain, chief reporter of *The Shanghai Times*, has returned from a three months vacation at his home in Sydney, Australia.

Announcement was made during the week that C. O. Cumming has become associated with the firm of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz.

Repairs to the telephone posts and wires of the Woosung telephone service damaged by storm a month ago, were completed end of last week.

The ratifications of the Sino-Belgian Agreement for the Rendition of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin were formally exchanged at Nanking March 18.

A 1,000 word edition of Dr. Sun's "San Min Chu I" has been compiled by the Ministry of Education to be used as a text-book for schools and popular use.

Willys R. Peck, newly appointed U. S. Consul General at Nanking, arrived from the United States last week and has in the meantime taken up his post.

No foreigner shall be allowed to engage in the occupation of public weigher and measurer, according to a recent ruling of the Ministry of Industry at Nanking.

Dr. Lin Yu-tang was scheduled to speak on "Cultural Intercourse of the East and West" at the Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association tiffin, Friday, March 27.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, spoke on the subject of "Tourism, China's Grand Opportunity" at last week's meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club.

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis of the International Missionary Council, New York, who has been in China for some time, was scheduled to depart for the United States on March 27.

J. C. Huston, American Consul in charge of the Commercial department at Shanghai, who had been ill for several days, has recovered and resumed his duties on March 21.

Nobukatsu Sato, who tried to assassinate the Soviet trade representative, M. Anikeeff, last week, was formally indicted at Tokyo March 18 on a charge of attempted murder and sent to prison.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Machijiri, an aide-de-camp to the Japanese Emperor, is due to leave Tokyo for China early in April, to inspect and report on the condition of the Japanese troops in China.

A recent telegram from Sydney states that there is good reason to believe that plans are being made to import Russian oil and petrol into Australia at such low prices as to cause a petrol price war.

The twelfth annual general meeting of members of the Union Club of China will be held at 3 Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, March 30 at 5.30 p. m. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Gordon L. Burke, U. S. Vice Consul, has proceeded to Foochow to relieve John J. Muccio, Consul. The latter relieves Consul Leroy Webber at Shanghai who is going to the United States on a holiday.

Edmund O. Clubb, Chinese language officer attached to the United States Legation at Peiping, has been appointed vice consul at Hankow. Mr. Clubb is to assume the duties of his new post immediately.

Roy C. Bennett, managing editor of the, *Manila Daily Bulletin* arrived in San Francisco last week. After a holiday in the United States Mr. Bennett plans to return to Manila via Europe next September.

A battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers arrived in Shanghai last week. They are relieving the Green Howards, who go to Poona, India, sailing from Shanghai March 26 on the British troop ship *Neuralia*.

Dr. Kuangson Young, Special Commissioner in Europe of the Chinese Foreign Office, spoke on "Modern China and Her Relations with the World" before the Paris section of the League of Nations Union, March 13.

The president, the executives and the staff of Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd, will be at home to their friends at 4 Yuen Ming Yuen road, Shanghai, March 31, from 11.30 a. m. to 1 p. m. on the occasion of the firm's 25th anniversary.

Captain Robert Dollar, veteran shipping magnate, celebrated the 87th anniversary of his birth at San Francisco, March 19. The birthday was observed by putting in his usual eight hours of work at his office.

A recent *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo stated that if the exchange situation continues in the near future as it is doing at present it is probable that considerable volume of cotton yarn will be exported to Japan from Shanghai mills.

Fan Chi-kuan, who served as general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1929 during the period of the Sino-Russian complications and who later continued as a member of the Board, has resigned and will reside in Peiping.

Tsuyee Pei, a prominent Shanghai banker who had been appointed one of the three Chinese delegates to the sixth convention of the International Chambers of Commerce, to be held in Washington on May 6, has declined the appointment.

The Canadian Association in China arranged a reception in Shanghai in honor of General Sir Arthur Currie and Lady Currie, Vice Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, on Friday, March 20, at the Deanery, 17 Hankow road

Sir W. Meyrick Hewlett, formerly British consul-general at Nanking, and now on furlough, was received by King George March 17 when he was invested with the insignia of the Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George.

The Shanghai branch of the Salvation Army has completed a "drive" to raise $10,000 to maintain their men's hostel. An anonymous contributor brought the campaign to a close with a donation of $2748.

An order prohibiting the circulation of Japanese newspapers in Tsinan was issued begenning of the week by the municipal authorities on the ground that the Japanese press has been engaged in publishing articles derogatory to Chinese interests.

Douglas Jenkins, American Consul-General at Shanghai, received a telegram from Washington last week stating that his son, Douglas Jenkins, Jr. had successfully passed the examinations for admission to the American Consular Service.

The annual meeting of the voting members of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai will be held Monday, March 30, when an address will be delivered by the Right Rev. J. Curtis, Bishop of Chekiang. An election for trustees will take place.

Charles R. Bennett, for many years manager of the Peiping branch of the National City Bank of New York, and Mrs. Bennett have returned from a 10 months holiday in the United States. Mr. Bennet will join the Shanghai staff of the bank, after a short visit to Peiping.

Tang Liu, formerly Consul General in Singapore, has been appointed acting director of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and concurrently in charge of the Foreign Affairs Discussion Committee in succession to Liu Yun-fang, who will be transferred to Nanking.

Holland has ousted France as the second Colonial Power in the world according to the census of 1930 which has just been published. In the census the population of the Dutch Indies is given as 60,000,000 whereas the population of the French colonies does not exceed 59,000,000.

L. K. Bethune, the general manager in Chile of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, has been sent to prison in connection with a suit against the Corporation by a firm of motor car agents. The firm is claiming $225,000 in commission for cars alleged to have been sold by them.

The U. S. Department of State has completed plans to receive the King and Queen of Siam when they reach Washington to pay a state visit to the American capital on April 29. King Prajadhipok and his Queen will be the guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House.

Conditions obtaining among Japanese laborers in the United States and Hawaii will be investigated by a commission of six Japanese Diet members who are scheduled to sail for San Francisco from Yokohama April 9. The commission will remain in the United States until August.

T. Z. Koo, formerly of the National Committee Y. M. C. A., is now on a lecture tour in Australia on behalf of the World Students Christian Federation, of which he is Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Koo and children departed a few days ago for Peiping, where they will make their home.

A Complete Survey Disclosing

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA

requiring months to complete and presented exclusively in the

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

This survey, as conducted by H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E. for the Evening Post & Mercury, presents the facts about opium growing in China. Every district has been carefully investigated, the amount and extent of opium cultivation noted, the facts presented for the first time. An amazing revelation of the exact conditions under which opium traffic flourishes.

Start today, this series of articles

ONE MAN'S COMMENT FOR TODAY

by H. G. W. Woodhead

An unusual feat of journalism which promises to be one of the most notable contributions in recent years to the resourcefulness of the foreign press in China . . . and a notable contribution to the Chinese people in disclosing to the public eye the character and form of opium traffic.

FOLLOW THIS ABSORBING SERIES OF ARTICLES IN THE EVENING POST & MERCURY

Subscription $15. yearly—outports $20. yearly.

A *Rengo* despatch from Tokyo says that Hsin-teh and Miss Shu-ming, son and daughter of the late Prince Shu, uncle of Hsuan-tung, the last Emperor of the Chin dynasty, have gone to Japan to reside permanently and that Miss Shu will support her family working as a business girl.

Liu Fook, an aged Chinese servant, was acquitted in San Francisco March 18 on charges of murdering his employer, Mrs. Rosetta Baker. The jury, which brought in a verdict of "not guilty" after deliberating for only 26 minutes, heard Liu Fook tried over a period of three weeks.

The annual report of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union recently published in Moscow states that the party's memebrs now total 2,000,000 whereof 650,000 were accepted to full membership. Of the total, 45 per cent. are described as workmen while the rest are given as peasants or officials.

The death occurred at Manchester New Hampshire, March 20, at the age of 80, of Rear-Admiral Joseph Ballard Murdock who was Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet in 1910-11. He was executive officer of the U. S. S. *Panther* during the Spanish-American War.

The Soviet policy of wheat dumping was responsible for an increase of 40 per cent. in the shipping tonnage that passed through the Dardanelles in 1930 compared with 1929, according to the report of the Dardanelles Straits Commission which will shortly be submitted to the League of Nations.

A fracas occurred in a Chinese theatre in the French Concession at Hankow on the night of March 14 when an Annamite sergeant got into a row with some Tonkinese soldiers. The Tonkinese gave vent to their wrath by hurling tea-pots and other crockery. The sergeant, with the help of the Chinese, made his escape.

Recent changes in the Chinese Consular service include the transfer of Chang Chien, Consul-General at San Francisco, to be Consul-General at New York, in succession to Hsiung Chung-chih who has been promoted Minister to Mexico; and Yu Chun-yuan, Consul-General at Havana, to succeed Mr. Chang as Consul-General at San Francisco.

A recent U. S. Treasury Department decision states that "India" water buffalo hides whether originating in India or other Asiatic countries should be classified as hides and skins of the "India water baffalo", conditionally free of duty under paragraph 1691 of the tariff act 1930 if imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles.

K. S. Inui, of the Japanese Legation, will address the meeting of the Liberal Cosmopolition Club of China, Wednesday, April 1, at 7. 30 p. m. on "Liberal Tendencies in Japan."

Senhor Velloso, first Brazilian Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai end of last week accompanied by Mrs. Velloso. He was met by Liu Yun-fang, Acting Director of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Ministry and Hugo Reiss, Acting Brazilian Consul-General. The new Minister will shortly proceed to the Capital to present his credentials.

Herbert Ellis, head of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., in Shanghai, returned from Japan last week where he is installing new equipment for the *Japan Advertiser*. He reports that B. W. Fleischer, publisher of the *Advertiser* has reorganized his company and hopes to produce a paper of the same size and of the same makeup as before the fire.

The German cruiser *Emden*, launched in 1925, is due to arrive in Nanking April 15. This will be the first German war vessel to have visited China since the World War. The vessel is commanded by Fregatten-Kapitan Witthoeft, who first visited Shanghai in 1912 and was stationed here officially until 1914 on a ship of the Germany navy.

A ruling regarding the marriage of minors (that is, persons under the age of twenty) has been handed down by the Supreme Court at Nanking. According to the ruling, marriage of minors, in order to be valid, must have the consent of their legal guardians. Marriages contracted without such consent may be revoked upon petition to the competent Court.

Dr. Kuangson Young has been appointed Chinese Consul-General in London to succeed Chen Wei-cheng, resigned. Dr. Young, who was formerly Assistant Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Europe early last year as the Ministry's special commissioner to investigate conditions in Europe.

The Phillips Company of Eindhoven, Holland, manufacturers of electric bulbs, announced recently that it has concluded long term contracts with the General Electric Company of New York and the Osram Company, Berlin, and the Compagnie des Lampes, Paris, providing for the mutual exchange of technical information respecting electric bulbs.

(Continued on page 139)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

"Political Tutelage" in Italy

Capital and Labor Under Fascism, by Carmen Haider; Columbia University Press, New York, 1930. 296 pages, with Bibliography and Index.

Of particular interest to China today are the great experiments in the science of government that are being carried out in other parts of the world. The discoveries made in one laboratory of political science may be helpful in finding the solution being sought at Nanking, and the mistakes of other experimenters may be similarly avoided.

In *Capital and Labor Under Fascism*, Carmen Haider tells of some discoveries of Fascists which might be applicable to China, but she also points out some mistakes of the "Black Shirts" which might well be avoided in the Far East.

The fundamental principle of Fascism, according to the author of this book, is that a proper balance between capital and labor in Italy will result in the steady running of factories, the maintenance of employment, the production of goods, and the aggrandizement of Italy. In glorifying the idea of work, Mussolini is attempting to transform Italians from a race of radical pamphleteers to a nation of industrious citizeus. He recognizes the necessary part played by capital and capitalists in his scheme. and therefore strongly rejects his erstwhile socialist contention that the State should eliminate this element of society.

During the eight years since the famous "March on Rome," many roads have been built in Italy, education has been emphasized, marsh lands have been reclaimed, public works developed, and the outlook of the average Italian changed from one of scepticism to one of enthusiasm and hope. This much for the plus side of the picture, says the author. Then she turns to the minus side. By means of rigid press censorship Mussolini has stifled all internal criticism, turned his citizenry into a group of servile flatterers or out and out hypocrites, and driven most of the intellectuals from the country. Granted that Mussolini is clever—granted that he is the cleverest man in Italy, if you wish—still he is not cleverer than all the minds in Italy together. "If the Fascists do not change their policies with regard to the intellectuals and artists," the book asserts, "it will be quite impossible for Italian art and science to develop." The author declares that the unbending attitude of the Fascists, "which their opponents call tyranny, may lead to the ruin of fascism."

The Italian people are supposedly going through a period of tutelage, during which they are not to express any opinions about the decisions made at Rome, but during which they are supposed by some miraculous means to acquire the intricate principles or government and economics without either practice of speculation. All of which is about as sensible as the advice the timid mother gave her daughter who wanted to learn to swim.

The book ends with the query which is inevitably directed at dictatorships: "Is the cure worse than the disease?" The intimation is that although the cure was probably necessary at the time, yet too much of the medicine known as "Fascist Discipline" will bring about its own destruction.

G. U. A.

Celluloid Intrigue

"Blood and Celluloid," by Heinrich Eduard Jacob. New York: Richard R. Smith, Inc.

Impossible situations, an improbable setting, swashbuckling brigands, zealous black-shirted Fascists and an amusing troup of German motion picture actors contribute to the amazing potpourri, "Blood and Celluloid"—a title whose challenge is far more startling to the amiable reader than that of the contents of the volume itself.

Briefly, the story is concerned with the machinations of a group of young Frenchmen, who, by mean of a cinema to be filmed in Sardinia and to be filled with incendiary propaganda, hope to inflame world opinion against Italy. Pedrotti, a sort of twentieth century Robin Hood who performs at the request of rich tourists visiting Sardinia, is to be the unwitting tool of the conniving Societe Voltaire by taking the lead in the anti-Italian film. At the last minute, Trevisani, a member of the society but in truth a loyal Fascist, exposes the plot, Mussolini sends a couple of gunboats to Sardinia, Pedrotti and his followers are blown to bits, and the story ends on a farcical note.

E. S. K.

Shanghai Municipal Council Issues Annual Report

The Shanghai Municipal Council during the week issued Part I of its annual report for 1930. The Report contains 364 pages. Reports of the Volunteer Corps, Fire Brigade, Commissioner of Police, Commissioner of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, Educational Board and the Comptoller's Office are included.

One of the most interesting statements in the report is that made by F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, from which the following is quoted: "The question may be raised why the incidence of crime in Shanghai is high. Comparisons with cities in other parts of the world serve no useful purpose as social and other conditions are different. Comparisons with other places in China are impossible as there is no uniform system of crime recording and without reliable statistics no useful inferences can be drawn. Statistics, contained in this report however, show that Shanghai does not deserve its popular reputation of vying with the most criminal cities of America in criminality. In ordinary crime it is not abnormally criminal. In armed crime it is abnormal and the remedy is to be found in an examination and removal of the causes. The Settlement Police can by general police measures prevent to a certain extent and reduce crime, but while local conditions are such that most of the contributory causes, particulary of serious crime are beyond their control, their success in dealing with the crime situation can be but limited and gradual. Conditions that encourage an enormous illicit trade in arms and that tend to attract the crime element and encourage the growth of law are mostly beyond the control of the Settlement, which suffers nevertheless in consequence, and until these conditions are removed, there can be no great amelioration in the situation. Further, while the principles on which the police administrations of the three independent areas of a large city work differ as fundamentally as they do in Shanghai and while political expediency gives rise to continual friction there can be no real co-operation between the different Police authorities in suppressing crime."

R. T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, reports favorably on the working of the Special District Court, except as regards the secret order from the Kiangsu High Court concerning the handing over of alleged Communists to the military for trial.

The Commissioner of Public Works reported that during the year permits were issued for 6,818 Chinese houses and shops (compared with 5,282 for 1929), 327 foreign residences, 3 hotels, 5 apartment buildings 35 office buildings, 298 foreign stores, 6 theaters, 6 schools, 3 cotton mills, 24 factories, 64 godowns, 1 hospital, 3 telephone exchanges and 1,002 other structures, making a total of 8,595.

One of the interesting pages in the Report is that containing the pension list, the three most prominent entries being the following:

K. J. McEuen, Commissioner of Police at the time of the May 30 incident, who receives £1500 a year; E. W. Everson, Police Inspector at Louza Station, at the time of the May 30 incident, who receives £500 a year, and E. S. B. Rowe, who was Secretary to the Council at the time, who also receives £500 a year, although in this last case the cause of retirement is given as "Special circumstances".

The most important part of the Report, the Budget for the coming year, will be included in a future volume.

Two American Women Missionaries Murdered in Yunnan

Two American women missionaries, Mrs. Vera Mosebar White and Mrs. Marion Miller, belonging to the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, were murdered in their beds at Yunnanfu, Yunnan province, on the night of March 15, supposedly by servants discharged for theft. Their husbands were absent at the time on a trip to Talifu, 150 miles distant. Both women's skulls were fractured by hatchets. H. B. Stevens, formerly Assessor in the Shanghai Provisional Court, now Consul at Yunnanfu, is making an investigation. It is not believed that the crime is connected with the political troubles in Yunnan. The situation in the Province is, however, still confused.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 139)

The National Child Welfare Association of China will hold its semi-annual general meeting in the General Chamber of Commerce premises, Shanghai, Saturday, March 28, at 3.30 p. m.

The exchange of ratifications of the Sino-British Agreement for the disposal of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund was scheduled to take place this week at Nanking between Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The examination of passports of foreign nationals entering the port of Shanghai, scheduled to begin on April 1, has been postponed to May 2. The change of date is made by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Safety in compliance with requests from the various local foreign consulates to allow more time so that their respective countries may be duly notified.

The Ministry of Industry at Nanking has notified the various provincial and municipal governments that ricsha coolies are not allowed to form labor unions. This has been done at the request of the Training Department of the Central Party Headquarters, which explains that ricsha pullers, not being employees of the ricsha companies, should not be allowed to have unions.

Twelve Chicago engineers specializing in restaurant and kitchen equipment are proceeding to Soviet Russia on government invitation, where they will build twelve community eating houses in the principal cities, with a combined capacity of 500,000 meals a day. They will instruct the Russians in cooking and the modern methods of preparing food for human consumption.

The Apostolic Delegation at Peiping has received a message from Monsignor Balconi, dated Nanchang, Shensi, March 9, stating that Father Filia, who was captured at Kulupu, Shensi, in November last, has been released. The Delegation states that this leaves four Catholic missionaries in the hands of bandits or "Reds", namely the Fathers Tierney, Hidalgo, Avito and Von Arx.

A group of Chinese artists and a sculptor, all bachelors, have formed an art colony in San Francisco. Their leader is Yen Gee, assisted by Walter Kuan. They have formed a cooperative club, each contributing enough work to pay expenses. They add to their art income by working as houseboys and in laundries. Mrs. Eva Chan, artist wife of a Chinese merchant in San Francisco, is assisting the boys.

Capt. W. I. Eisler, of the marine and cargo survey firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, returned from a trip to Chungking end of last week after surveying the wreck of the Chinese steamer *Fuyung* (a total loss in the Kunglingtan rapids) and also the *Fuyung*. The latter boat was salvaged by Captain W. G. Pitcairn, of Ichang, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai in the near future for permanent repairs.

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, Republican representative from Nevada, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican representative from Michigan, are due to arrive in China in the near future to study the silver question. They will also investigate trade conditions in Japan. They will also stop at Honolulu, Guam and Manila. In the Philippine Islands they will make a study of the merits of the demands of the Filipino people for independence.

The Union Club Proprietary Limited, will hold its annual meeting at the Union Club of China, 3, Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday March 30, at 5.15 p. m. The report of the directors shows that the Company's income for the year under review amounts in all to the sum of Tls. 4,642.22, this with the sum of Tls. 8,390.98 carried forward from the previous year, making a total gross surplus of Tls. 13,033.20.

The U.S.S. *Pittsburgh*, the former flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, with Colonel Dwight F. Davis, the governor-general of the Philippine Islands, his aides and a group of Filipino officials on board, is making a good-will tour in southern waters. Governor-General Davis was enthusiastically welcomed in Singapore last week where he was the principal speaker at a Rotary Club banquet attended by persons of 29 different nationalities.

Four Chinese policemen of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement and two other Chinese were found to be involved in the $18,500 burglary on Feb. 28 of the Boyes-Bassett jewelry store on Nanking road, when the case came on for trial at the District Court March 23. The policemen confessed. They were caught as the result of trying to sell or pawn some stolen watches. A detective of the Pootoo Road police station made the discovery of his comrades' complicity.

The CHINESE NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

FINANCE & TRADE — NOTES OF THE WEEK
CHINESE PRESS OPINION — RECONSTRUCTION TOPICS
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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In the American Consular Court

For the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceedings No. 121 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES JOSEPH MOYDEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 13, 1931

J. Ernest Black
American Vice Consul,
Shanghai.

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

In re. Estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT Deceased

Cause No. Special Proceeding No. 120 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN BURL WRIGHT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. March 13, 1931

J. ERNEST BLACK,
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.

Who's Who in China

Theodore Hsi-En Chen, educator; born at Yungtai, Fukien; received middle school education at Foochow College, Foochow; majored in Education while studying in Fukien Christian University, from which he graduated in 1922; leader in many forms of student activities in college, notably editor-in-chief of the college paper, "The Fukien Star"; teacher of English in Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, from 1922 to 1924; abroad in U. S. from 1924 to 1929; graduate studies at Teachers' College, Columbia University, where he received his M. A. degree; returned to China in 1929 to teach education in Fukien Christian University, of which he is now Dean; writer of articles on Education; address: Fukien Christian University, Foochow.

Theodore Hsi-en Chen (Chen Hsi-en)
陳錫恩

Charlie Chaplin Gets Chinese Passport Vise in London

According to a letter from a subscriber in London, Charlie Chaplin, well known film comedian, applied to the Chinese Consulate-general in that city on March 6 for a passport-vise to travel in China. Mr. Chaplin is now traveling in Europe and according to present plans will come to China in the late spring. After a tour of the Far East, Mr. Chaplin will return to his home in Hollywood.

H. B. Campbell

46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

WHY NOT COME AND TRY
THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT
201 Szechuen Road
We serve First class European meals at moderate prices, From 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.
Quick Lunch at 65 cents
Regular meals from 70 cents to $1.20
Short order ANY STYLE
Special a la carte services are also maintained
Afternoon tea and pan-cakes our specialty
WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

IS CHINA TURNING TOWARD EUROPE FOR HELP IN HER RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM?

(Continued from page 117)

were desirous of an early conclusion of a commercial treaty. A dispatch to the *Sin Wan Pao* from Harbin on March 21 stated that Mr. Mo was apprehensive of his ability to carry out the important task entrusted to him, but was determined to carry out the decisions of the National Government.

China's present tendency toward the development of state owned industries, as opposed to private capitalistic development, has also been cited as definite evidence that China is drifting more and more toward European socialistic ideas in her reconstruction program. Whether state-owned industries would be better for China than large-scale private capitalistic development, we are not in a position to say, but we do know that America and Europe, particularly Continental Europe, hold diametrically opposed ideas on this question. The large-scale development of the American continent in a comparatively brief period of years, which has produced a higher standard of living than prevails elsewhere in the world, has resulted from private capitalistic enterprise. The fact that the United States is now suffering from the world economic depression does not constitute an argument against the American system, but more accurately it constitutes evidence that the high American standard is being pulled down by the failure of political, economic and social systems elsewhere. However, this is beside the question—that the present tendency in Nationalist China is away from the American idea of independent capitalistic development and toward the European idea of state ownership or state-socialism, a tendency which is likely to give European interests a far-reaching influence in the direction of China's future industrial development and reconstruction program.

Moh Teh-hui Departs from Harbin for Moscow Conference

Moh Teh-hui, Chinese representative at the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow, April 1, departed from Harbin in a special train March 21, accompanied by Mrs. Moh and some thirty members of the delegation. Mr. Moh in an interview said the scope of the Soviet-Chinese Conference has been so extended as to involve diplomatic and commercial affairs besides the Chinese Eastern Railway issue. The long-pending issue on the navigation on the Sungari River will also be discussed at the conference. Strict equality in all future Sino-Soviet treaties will be insisted on by China, Mr. Moh added.

A despatch from Moscow dated March 9 quoted by *Rengo* reported that M. Morotof, president of the Council of People's Commissaries, speaking at the convention of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, held on March 9, with reference to the Soviet's diplomatic relations with Japan and China, stated: "Our relations with Japan are making a favorable progress in a friendly spirit based on the agreement reached at Peking between delegates of the two countries. Our economic relations with Japan, in particular, have in recent years shown a rapid development. The Soviet Government is doing all within its power to bring about an amicable conclusion of the Russo-Japanese fishery agreement to the benefit of the two countries concerned. As regards relations with China, the Soviet Government has a desire to resume Sino-Russian negotiations as soon as Mo Teh-hui arrives, but at the same time, we are taking every possible precaution against any project that is likely to disturb the peace and order in the Far East." "You may rest assured, however, that even if such undesirable project were put in force, we would never be taken by surprise," added M. Morotol.

In The United States Court for China

In re. Annual Statement of the Great Western Riding Academy .....

Domestic Corporation No. 152
ANNUAL STATEMENT
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 23rd day of March 1931.
L. T. Kenake
Asst, Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY AS OF DEC. 31, 1930.

The corporation is organized and existing under an Act of Congress of March 2, 1908.

The officers of the Company are:

President.....	W. R. Rice
Vice-President ...	Chester Fritz
Secretary.....	N. F. Allman
Treasurer..	N. F. Allman
Manager	V. Kniazeff

The actual cash value of its property is Mex.$49,613.02.

Its location is in the International Settlement, Shanghai, China.

The actual paid up capital is M.$40,000.00.

The number of shares of capital stock is 4,000.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is M $10.00.

The debts and liabilities are M.$2,000.00, the same representing current accounts payable and are therefore unsecured.

No salaries are paid to officers except to the Manager in the sum of M.$2,400.00 per annum.

N. F. Allman, *Secretary & Treasurer* — W. R. Rice, *President.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA
CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI } SS

The affiants, W. R. Rice and N. F. Allman, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That they are the President and Secretary & Treasurer, respectively of the Great Western Riding Academy; that as such they have signed the foregoing statement; that they know the facts stated therein and that the same are true to the best of their knowledge, information and belief.

N. F. Allman, *Secretary & Treasurer.* — W. R. Rice, *President.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of March 1931.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk of The United States Court for China

56-167

Sun Fo Discusses Plans for Improving China's Railways

In the course of a recent interview with the *Review's* correspondent at Nanking, Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, discussed the measures for the improvement of the various lines of Government Railways as follows:

"As regards equipment.—In recent years, owing to the disturbed military situation, the rolling stock of various Railways has suffered serious damage and at present only one-third of the rolling-stock of the Peiping-Hankow Railway is in a serviceable condition. As regards the railway bridges and rails, practically all of them are seriously damaged and out of working condition. In order to re-equip and repair this line, a total sum of $50,000,000 is absolutely necessary. As this sum can not be raised in a short time, we are contemplating carrying out the necessary reforms in three separate periods. The present year will be the first period and a sum of $20,000,000 has to be raised so that the necessary improvements can be effected. With reference to the Tientsin-Pukow, Lunghai, Peiping-Suiyuan, Canton-Hankow and Nanking-Shanghai lines, the improvement expenses will require a total sum of $100,000,000.

"As regards the loans.—According to the gold-exchange rate, the obligations of the various railways are now estimated at over G$.1,757,000,000. Of this total sum, G $,-136,000,000 is assumed by the Ministry of Finance, G $60,-000,000 is to be refunded out of the salt revenue and the remaining G $1,500,000,000 has to be paid out of the incomes of the various Railways. But according to the earning capacity of the various lines, only a sum of G.$174,-000,000 can be produced, while the remaining G$ 1,380,-000,000 is without any security. In order to find some way to pay off this unsecured portion of the obligations, we have already referred the matter to the Commission for the Adjustment of the Foreign and Domestic Loans or consideration.

"Judging from the above, the Government Railways themselves are verging on bankruptcy and in order to raise adequate funds for their maintanence, it is absolutely necessary to increase the fares of passenger and freight traffic on all lines."

A Plot to Incite French Annamite Troops in Shanghai

The French Police in Shanghai on the night of March 19 raided three locations in the French Concession and made 14 arrests in an endeavor to fix the responsibility for recent Communistic activities having as their object the inciting of a revolt among the French Annamite troops in Shanghai. At 12 Cite Ve Er Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, more than a score of small bundles of pamphlets were found, typed with red and blue carbons in Annamese. The system and care which the plotters were taking in distribution of the pamphlets was indicated on the bundles, each of which bore the address as well as a diagram of the military barracks at which they were to be delivered. In the opinion of the police, the establishment was used as a depot where men assigned to the task of circulating the pamphlets could call and obtain their bundles of literature and instructions. The French authorities believe that the plot originated in China and not in Indo-China. The majority of men taken into custody are of the student type, ranging in age from 20 to 26 years.

Harbin "Herald" Is Closed by Chinese Authorities

The *Harbin Herald*, daily newspaper in the English and Russian languages, was closed March 20 as the result of the publication of articles which were responsible for serious local agitation resulting in an assault on E. Lenox Simpson, the editor, by a White Russian resident of Harbin. The newspaper recently published several cartoons, some of which allegedly reflected unfavorably upon the late Czar of Russia. A White Russian named Medi entered the office and assaulted Simpson, who is of British nationality and a brother of the late B. Lenox Simpson of Tientsin. The *Harbin Herald* since its establishment last year, has been more or less favorably disposed toward the Soviet, thereby causing serious antagonism among the White Russian community. The *Herald* also was at loggerheads with the Japanese authorities over its refusal to publish a letter from the Japanese Consul-General in Harbin correcting the exaggerated reports which were circulated about the coal mine accident at Fushun.

Soviet Oil Representative Tells of Plans in China

P. A. Lebanoff, who arrived in Shanghai about a month ago and opened offices at 2 Canton Road, for the United Petroleum Trust of U. S. S. R., in a recent interview in *The China Press*, stated that his principal object was to establish sound commercial relationships between China and Soviet Russia.

In the course of his interview he said: "The Soyuzneft (United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R) will strive to develop mutually profitable commercial relations such as have been accomplished by the Standard Oil of New York, the Vacuum Oil Company and others through the mediums of friendly Chinese firms."

"As you are, no doubt, aware," said Mr Libanoff, "in the territories of North Manchuria we have gained a sufficiently strong position. The quality of our products is excellent and is well known to the consumer there. Backed by this reputation of our goods I hope it will be none too difficult to organise our trade in other areas of China.

"Of course, we do not shut our eyes to the fact that our appearance in the Chinese market will compel the world trusts to draw closer and clear part of the field for us. We expect that this may probably involve some struggle before we win our place in the market. But past experiences in the markets of the whole world have shown that we always fully accomplish the tasks we place before us. Thus the world trusts will have to consider the choice—either to start a campaign against us, of which we are by no means afraid, or to concede by allowing us the chance of doing normal trade.

"It is a well known fact that the Soviet Union is in possession of the richest oil fields in the world. Roughly calculated the oil deposits of the Soviet Union are estimated at about 4,670,000,000 tons. Until recently by volume of oil production U.S.S.R. was third among oil producing countries. But the industrialisation, now in progress, is moving the Soviet Union to the second place.

"Presently oil production in the U.S.S.R. is nearing the annual total of 20,000,000 tons and has already more than doubled the pre-war level, the latter never exceeding nine million tons per annum. Oil industries of U.S S.R. have made it their task to bring production by the end of five years (i.e. by 1932) to 46 million tons, which is twice the quantities orginally set out in the five year plan and which is quite attainable and shall be accomplished.

"As a result, we occupy strong positions in foreign markets and the sales of our petroleum products increase every year. Considerable investments for the organisation of the sale of gasoline, kerosene oil, lubricants and fuel oils out of own installations, gasoline pumps, etc. in England, Germany, Scandinavia, Baltic countries and elsewhere, that had been made by companies friendly disposed towards us, also contributed to the strengthening of our position."

Chinese Shareholders in Telephone Co. Not to Sell Shares to Foreigners

The Shanghai Municipal Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular notification to all Chinese shareholders of the Shanghai Telephone Company warning them against selling their shares to foreign interests and requesting at the same time that all Chinese shares be registered with the Chamber so as to facilitate future negotiations for the purchase of the company by the Government.

This action has been taken at the request of the Ministry of Communications and the Chinese shareholders are notified to the effect that in case they must dispose of their interests in the company, they should sell them to said Ministry which is now formulating plans for the taking over of the company.

Telegraph Administration Planning Committee Organized

A Telegraph Administration Planning Committee has been specially organized by the Ministry of Communications to prepare a comprehensive scheme of reform for the telegraph administration throughout the country, Members of the new Commi ttee consist of Messrs. Wei I-fuh (Administrative Vice-Minister of Communications), Wang Chung-chi, Lu Hung-hsuan, Cheng Feng-heng, Chuang Chichuan, Chung Ao, Lu Kuei-hsiang' Huang Chih-cheng, Ho Chiacheng and Tou Chiao-tsang.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm — Business Done 1,900,000 Shares March 25.

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 23	Tues. Mar. 24
87⅜	14¼	1.60	Adams Express	21½	21⅜
68½	31¼	3.00	Allis Chalmers	36⅝	37¼
156½	104⅝	4.00	American Can	125¾	127⅝
101¾	25	—	American &ForeignPower	46⅛	46⅞
76⅞	11⅛	—	American& For. Power W.	28	Mutl.
79½	37½	4.00	American Smelting	51⅝	51½
274¼	170⅜	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	194½	196½
130⅞	99¼	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	120⅞	120
124⅞	47⅝	*3.00	American Waterworks	71⅝	73
81½	25	2.50	Anaconda Copper	37¾	37½
51⅜	16⅝	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	20¼	20
122⅜	55⅜	7.00	Baltimore & Ohio	74¼	74⅜
110¼	47⅞	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	63¾	64½
50½	15	1.00	Borg Warner	28¾	29¼
33⅜	7¾	—	Calumet & Hecla	9½	9½
52¼	35¼	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	42⅜	42⅝
62¾	82½	6.00	Case J. I.	113	115½
382½	32¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	45⅜	47⅞
43	14⅛	1.00	Chrysler	23¾	24½
44¼	13⅛	p.30	Cities Service, Com.	20	19¾
87	30⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	43¾	43⅝
37⅜	7⅛	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	13¼	13⅜
26¼	7½	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	11⅝	11⅜
6¼	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	2⅝	Mutl.
36⅞	78¼	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	106½	106¼
130½	7¾	—	Continental Oil	9¾	10
14⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	5⅛	5
45¼	80½	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	104¼	103⅝
155¼	142⅛	5.00	Eastman Kodak	171	171
217⅞	37⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	58	58¾
167⅜	16⅛	4.00	Fox Film "A"	36¾	37½
34⅝	4⅜	—	General Aviation	11	Mutl.
95⅜	41⅞	1.60	General Electric	52⅛	53
61¼	44⅜	3.00	General Foods	54⅝	54¾
54¼	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	46½	47⅛
06⅞	56	5.00	General Railway Signal	76½	76
147⅞	29	2.50	Gold Dust	41¼	41½
58½	15¼	—	Goodrich Rubber	18½	18¼
96⅞	35⅛	5.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	49⅛	49
59⅞	12	2.00	Granby	20⅛	20
62⅞	10	3.00	Hudson Motors,	23¼	23⅝
75⅝	49½	4.00	International Cement	54¼	53½
14½	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	3¼	3⅛
15¾	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	56	56
144⅜	12¾	.60	International Nickel	19	19¼
77⅝	17½	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	36⅜	37½
48⅜	48¾	3.00	Johns Manville	78	78⅝
126⅝	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	14¾	14¾
63¾	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	28¼	28¼
35⅝	20⅝	2.00	Kreuger & Toll	27	27¼
48⅛	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	32¼	32⅜
114⅜	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	89	89
95⅜	41⅜	3.00	Loew's: Inc	58⅜	59⅝
28⅛	8¾	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	18½	18½
44⅞	9¼	—	Ludlum Steel	17¾	18
49⅞	15⅛	—	Montgomery Ward	26⅝	26½
32⅜	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	13⅛	13⅛
192¾	105⅛	6.00	New York Central	110⅜	112½
107⅞	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	66½	67¼
23⅜	7¼	.60	Packard Motor	10	10
77¼	34¾	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	46½	47½
86⅝	53½	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	58⅝	58½
16½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	7	Mutl.
44¾	11½	*2.00	Phillips Petroleum	12	11¾
123¾	65	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	92⅝	93
69¾	11⅝	—	Radio Corporation	25⅝	26
50	15⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	23⅝	24
58⅝	40	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52	51½
100⅝	43⅛	2.50	Sears Roebuck	59¼	58⅞
25½	5¼	—	Shell Union	8	8
94⅞	11	—	Simmons Company	18⅛	18½
72	40⅛	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	51¾	52
29¼	14⅛	1.20	Standard Brands	19⅞	19⅞
129¼	52¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	84⅜	84½
84⅞	43½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	45¾	46⅛
40⅜	19¾	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	22⅝	22½
60½	28⅛	3.00	Texas Corporation	29¾	29⅝
67⅜	40¼	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	53½	52½
89¼	40⅛	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	56¾	57
47⅜	10⅜	1.00	Trans America	14⅜	14⅜
106⅜	52½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	67⅜	67⅜
242¾	166¼	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	187¾	193
99	18⅜	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	35¼	36
52	13⅞	.50	United Corporation	29¾	30½
35	11	—	U.S. Rubber	19	19¼
198¾	134⅝	7.00	U.S. Steel	146⅝	147¼
143¼	44⅜	3.00	Vanadium	70¼	72½
80¾	9¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	13⅝	13⅞
201½	84⅛	5.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	91⅛	93⅝
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	64⅝	64½
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Inspection of Draft of Cable Agreements Completed by Nanking Ministries

The Ministries of Communications, Foreign Affairs and Railways have completed their joint examination of the draft cable contracts made between the Ministry of Communications and the Great Northern, Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable Companies, as well as the Tsingtao-Sasebo and Shanghai-Nagasaki Draft Agreements reached with the Japanese. The formal agreement is to be signed at Nanking in the near future.

Eighty-three Chinese Aviator Students Receive Diplomas

Eight-three aviation students of the Central Military Academy at Nanking received diplomas March 20. President Chiang Kai-shek, who is also President of the Academy, in an address to the graduates, reminded them that their work for the nation was just beginning, henceforth they should devote their energies to the development of the air force so as to strengthen the country's national defence. Speeches were also made by Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Shao Yuan-chung, emphasizing the importance of aviation in China.

St. Patrick's Day Is Celebrated in Shanghai

St. Patrick's day in Shanghai was celebrated by a ball, held at the Majestic Hotel ballroom under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society. In addition to the Majestic dance band, under the leadership of Serge Ermoll, the dance band of the Green Howards and the concert band of the same organization furnished music throughout the evening.

A feature of the ball was a large portrait of the patron saint of Ireland, while flags of the Irish Free State and the Northern Dominion were profusely displayed. The reception committee included Messrs. W. G. Clarke, F. H. Forde, J. J. Sheridan, S. C. Young, J. J. McCarthy, Major J. Rowe, C. J. Lloyd, A. J. Kane, Lieutenant Commander P. C. Gilmore and Lieutenant Commander H. S. S. Browne.

Wu Nan-hsien Appointed President of Tsing Hua University

The State Council has appointed Wu Nan-hsien as President of Tsing Hua University in succession to Dr. Lo Chia-luen, whose resignation was tendered last year. Since the retirement of Dr. Lo the school administration has been carried on by a special Council consisting of the Dean and the Heads of the various Departments.

Dr. Wu was selected and proposed to the meeting by President Chiang Kai-shek in his capacity as the Acting Minister of Education. The new appointee is a native of Icheng (Yangtzehsien), opposite Chinkiang, and a graduate of the School of Education, University of California.

China Indemnity Bill Sanctioned by Britain

The China Indemnity Application bill, which is concerned with the allocation of remitted Boxer indemnity funds, has received the assent of the British King and is now part of the law of England. The British Government has notifield the Nanking Government of the British ratification of the Boxer Indemnity agreement signed at Nanking last October which provides for the purchase of railway materials. The British Government has also sent to Nanking a list of British members of the London Purchasing Commission, regarding which the Board of Trustees in China will be consulted. The next development will follow the announcement from Nanking of the actual formation of the Board of British and Chinese Trustees.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 18th March 1931.

The International Conference on Silver which the U. S. Senate approved and which Mr. Hoover was requested to assemble, seems likely to be indefinitely postponed pending the Reports from the Secretaries of three Departments of State and the careful investigations of Experts. It is reported that the decision to hold a Conference is in the hands of Mr. Hoover who may not decide for several months.

The market this week has at times been erratic and very irregular but has maintained its position since our last. London advices report a market poorly supplied, and an open bear position which has not been materially reduced. Locally Chinese speculators have not altered their optimistic ideas, and have consistently sold on any decline, but their oversold position is now heavy. The satisfactory development of political affairs in India has given more confidence both there and elsewhere.

Silver:—Opened on the 12th inst. at 13 1/16d. and 13 3/8d. forward, and G. $0.30 1/8, and closes to-day at 14 1/16d. and 14 3/8d. and G. $0.30 3/8. China has both bought and sold: India has been a small buyer, with America either not operating or latterly a seller.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 12th inst. was 1/3 1/16d. subsequently reduced to 1/3 1/32d., raised to 1/3 3/32d. on the 14th to 1/4d., on the 16th to 1/4 1/32d., on the 17th and later reduced to 1/4 3/32d. and afterwards to 1/4 1/16d., this morning opened at 1/3 3/32d. and remained unchanged.

The market opened on the 12th inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/3 3/32d. and G. $.31 1/8: 4 m/s Credits at 1/4 3/16d. and G. $.33: Yen Cross rate 49 3/8: Yen 1551 Gold Bars 705: after erratic movements which carried rates basically up 1/8th for sterling T/T and other rates in proportion, the market became easy and declined until the best obtainable at the close was 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.31 1/4: Gold Bars 708.

On the 13th inst. rates were never stable all day: opening a 1/3 3/32d. and G. $.31 1/8, they declined as low as 1/3 1/32d. and G $.31 1/2 for T/T afterwards improving steadily to close at 1/3 1/16d. and G. $.32, Gold Bars moved violently ranging between 697 and 714, closing at 701.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 95,213,000 a decrease of Tls. 42,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 153,260,000 an decrease of $ 3,150,000
Estimated value Tls. 205,560,000 as against Tls. 219,450,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 12	Friday Mar. 13	Saturday Mar. 14	Monday Mar. 16	Tuesday Mar. 17	Wed. Mar. 18
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/2.125	1/3 5/8 1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/3 5/8	1/4	1/4 1/2 1/4	1/3 3/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3 5/8 1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2	1/3 5/8	1/4	1/4 1/2 1/4	1/3 3/4
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 11/16 1/3 9/16	1/3 9/16	1/3 11/16	1/4 1/16	1/4 9/16 1/4 1/16	1/3 11/16
T/T on India	79,210	87 1/4 86 1/2	80 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/4 89 1/2	88
T/T on France	729,227	308 802	802	808	827 1/2	853 827	825
T/T on N.Y.	28,597	31 5/8 31 3/8	31 3/8	31 5/8	32 3/8	33 3/8 32 3/8	31 7/8
T/T on Demand		31 5/8 31 3/8	31 3/8	31 5/8	32 3/8	33 3/4 32 3/8	31 7/8
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		132 1/2 131 3/4 78 nom.	131 3/4	132 3/4	136	140 1/4 136 77 3/4 nom	134
T/T on H'kong	78.329	78	78 nom.	77 3/4 nom.	77 3/4 nom.	77 3/4	77 3/4 nom.
T/T on Japan	173.125	156 156 1/2	157 1/2	156	152 1/2	148 152 1/2	154 3/4
T/T on Batavia	71.159	78 3/4 78 5/8	78 1/4	78 3/4	80 3/4	83 1/4 80 3/4	79 1/2
T/T on Straits	196.739	177 1/2 179	179	177 1/2	173 1/2	168 1/4 173 1/2	176 1/4
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. & D/A	1/2 972	1/4 1/2 1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 3/8	1/4 7/8	1/5 3/8 1/4 7/8	1/4 5/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4 5/8	1/4 1/2	1/4 5/8	1/5	1/5 1/2	1/4 3/4
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred & D/A	1/3 216	1/4 1/2 1/4 3/4	1/4 5/8	1/4 3/4	1/5 1/8	1/5 1/5 5/8	1/4 7/8
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	777.273	1/4 5/8 855 845	845	855	875	1/5 3/8 900 875	865
4m/s N.Y.Lc	30.324	33 1/4 33	33	33 1/4	34	35 34	33 1/2
4m/s ,, Docs	—	33 1/2 33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	34 1/4	35 1/4 34 1/4	33 3/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13 15/16	13 11/16	13 3/4	14 1/16	14 1/2	14 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.30 1/8	G.$.29 1/2	G.$.29 7/8	G.$.30 1/4	G.$.31 3/8	G.$.30 3/8
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 708 0	Tls. 701 80	Tls. 697 80	Tls. 670 80	Tls. 687 80	Tls. 676 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 00	Tls. 112 50	Tls. 112 00	Tls. 112 00	Tls. 112 00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.3	Tls. 72.3375	Tls. 72.3625	Tls. 72.3625	Tls. 72.4	Tls. 72.325
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.17
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 11/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/4 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 13/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/4

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mills—thousands;

SANYO MARU, January 31.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	Pls.	75
,, Sheets	,,	13
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanied:		
Tinned Plates, Plan...	Pls	5,124
Pipe Fittings	,,	128
Asphalt	,,	532
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,772
60 per cent. strength	,,	628
Soda, Hydrosulph'te of...	,,	168
Sulphur Black	,,	1,647
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,418
,, Prepared	,,	3
Cigarettes	Mille	400
Dyes, Aniline..	Pkgs. 157 G. Units	7,444

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, Feb. 2

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 200 Pls	704
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	203
Steel Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	3,713
Asphalt	,,	1,709
Canned Asparagus	,,	15
,, Fruits	,,	48
Fireclay	,,	64
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	950
Ink, Printing	,,	245
Leather, Sole: Sides...	,,	17
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,249
Oranges, Fresh	,,	166
Paper, Printing	,,	22
Sulphur Black	,,	799
Soda, Hydrosulphite of...	,,	115
,, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	162
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	169
Glass, Window, Coloured	Sq.ft	1,480
Srnd-paper	Reams	7
Files	Doz.	100
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,617
Coffee	Lb.	444
Chocolate	,,	500
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 97 G. Units	8,120
Infants' Foods	,,	2,384

TYNE MARU, February 2.

(Agent: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	Pls.	15,000

PRESIDENT TAFT, February 5.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 30 Pls.	30 10
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 50 Pls.	48.37
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Chefoo, etc.	,, 70 ,,	72.87
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	82.76
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	58
Brassware	,,	26
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Hair, Human	,,	254
Intestines, Sheep, Salted	,,	4
,, Goat, ,,	,,	5
Oil, Wood	,,	4,561
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	8,500
,, Raccon, ,, ...	,,	1,190
Skins, Hare and Rabbit, Untanned	,,	15,000
Wool and Cotton Rugs	,,	35

ASAMA MARU, February 6.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 100 Pls.	99.61
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.83
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	561
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	172
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	12
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100	,, 377
Feathers, Duck	,,	47
Intestines, Pig Salted	,,	27
Nutgalls	,,	420
Oil, Tea	,,	143
Seed, Sesamum	,,	5,040
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	44

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Feb. 6

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Coffee	Lb.	1,574
,, Beans	Pls.	3
Asparagus	,,	15
Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 500 ,,	1,777
Fruits, Table and Pic	,,	36
Pitch	,,	311
Ink, Priting	,,	15

INVINCIBLE, February 7.

(Agents: LloydEverett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 1,924 Pls.	5,492
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets, under 1/8 in. thick	,,	1,421
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,599
Carbon Black	,,	295
Wax, Paraffin	,,	165

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb 7.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'y Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 35 Pls.	34 00
,, Shanghai	,, 700 ,,	688.20
,, Tsingtao, etc.	,, 38 ,,	37.42
,, other Ports,	,, 7 ,,	7.02
Yellow, Shanghai	,, 10 ,,	10 22
,, Tsingtao, Chungking, etc.	,, 260 ,,	256.18
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	,, 30 ,,	31 40
,, Antung and Dairen	,, 50 ,,	52.37
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 40 Pls.	38.20
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	50.70
,, Piece Goods	,,	5.20
Hair, Human	,,	122
Hair, Horse	,,	52
Soapstoneware	,,	124
Wool, Sheep's	,,	243
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	34
Hats, Hemp	,,	32,400
Skins, Lamb	,,	2,211
,, Rabbit, Raw	,,	40,500
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	12,000
Musk	Taels	242

STUART DOLLAR, February 9.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Rye	Pls.	18
,, Wheat	,,	2,481

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 10.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	4,032
Flour, Wheat	,,	525
Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	206,363
Motor Cars	Pcs.	4
,, trucks	,,	6

PRESIDENT McKINLEY Feb, 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
White Hankow	Bls. 2 Pls	2.00
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 69 Pls.	68.55
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	,, 410 ,,	401.64
Yellow, Tsingtao, etc.	,, 145 ,,	141.75
,, Shanghai	,, 10 ,,	9 80
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen, etc.	Bls. 60 ,,	62.09
Shrimps, Dried	,,	39
Lemons, Fresh	Mille	32
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,326

S LVERW ALNUT, February 13.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	886
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	6,301
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	Pcs.	4
Aluminium-Sheets	Pls.	35
Aluminium-foil	,,	16
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Beams	,,	110
Plates	,,	42
Grsase, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	15
Leather, Unclassed	,,	8
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	13,568
,, Stalk	,,	1,513
Wax	,,	4

ATAGO MARU, February 14.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Pongees, Shantung...	Pls.	0.82
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	,,	92
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc.	,,	31
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	18
Gunpowder, Ningpo etc.	,,	83
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	1,058
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 63 Pls.	61.26
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	136.79
,, ,, Antung	,,	5 71
,, ,, Shautung	,,	11.65
,, Piece Goods	,,	23 47
,, Embroidera	,,	0 76
,, and Artificial Silk Mixtures	,,	1.56
Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow	Pls.	2
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	51
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	334
Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
Young Hyson Hangchow, etc.	,,	61
Other kinds, Shanghai	,,	2
Brassware	,,	65
Chinaware, Fine	,,	21
Cigarettes	,,	5
Feathers, Duck	,,	98
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	13
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	15
Seed, Sesamum	,,	3,781
Soapstoneware	,,	150
Woodware	,,	9
Carpets	Pcs.	27
Eggs, Preserved	,,	2,900
Fans, Straw	,,	25,920
Hats, Hemp	,,	4,800
Skins, Badger	,,	700
,, Hare and Rabbit, Untanned	,,	30,000
,, Raccon, Untanned	,,	1,000
,, Lamb, ,, ...	,,	7,800
,, Sheep, ,, ...	,,	5,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	19,200
Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Linen, Hand-made	Doz.	2,930
Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	1,800
Skins Lamb, Untanned...	,,	5,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	20,000

PRESIDENT WILSON, Feb. 16,

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cleth, Unclassed	Yds.	182
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	Pls.	123
,, Netting	,,	14
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength...	,,	51
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	1,626
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	14
Barley	,,	751
Canned Asparagus	,,	23
,, Fruits	,,	11
Coffee	,,	17
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,000	,, 3,600
Ink	,,	16
Leather, Cow	,,	19
Margarine	,,	12
Shrimps Dried	,,	68
Soap	,,	8
Sulphur Black	,,	190
Ultramarine Blue	,,	8
Zinc Sheets	,,	7
Baking Powder	Doz.	160
Lemons, Fresh	Pls.	750
Sardines	Doz	4,320
Paint	Galls.	200
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 167 G. Units.	11,378
Automobiles, Parts of..	G. Units	6,187
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	26,079

CALIFORNIA, February 17.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

From U. S. of America.

Canned Fruits	Pls.	32
Flour, Wheat	,,	128
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Paper, Bond	,,	1,043
Timber, Softwood:		
Piling	Sup ft.	151,323

In the United States Court for China

MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN
Plaintiff.
vs.
CARL LAWRENCE LITTLEJOHN,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3340
Civil No. 1478
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Mar.h 23, 1931.
L T. KENARE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is application for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, has this 21st day of March, 1931, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 21st day of March, 1931, the summons for the Defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears form the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1931, MARIAN MANOLOS LITTLEJOHN, the Plaintiff herein, filed an Affidavit to the effect that the Defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 20th day of March, 1931.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of March, 1931, ORDERED that service upon the Defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 11th day of April, 1931, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:
MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

IN THE AMERICAN CONSULAR COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA

In re Estate
of
MARY ALICE KELLER.
Deceased

Cause No.
Special Proceedings No. 122
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MARY ALICE KELLER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

J. ERNEST BLACK
American Vice Consul
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Last will & Testament
of
THOMAS ANDERSON,
Deceased

Cause No. 3313
Special Proceedings No. 736
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS ANDERSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
March 13, 1931.

ODA OYARU
c/o Schuhl & Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

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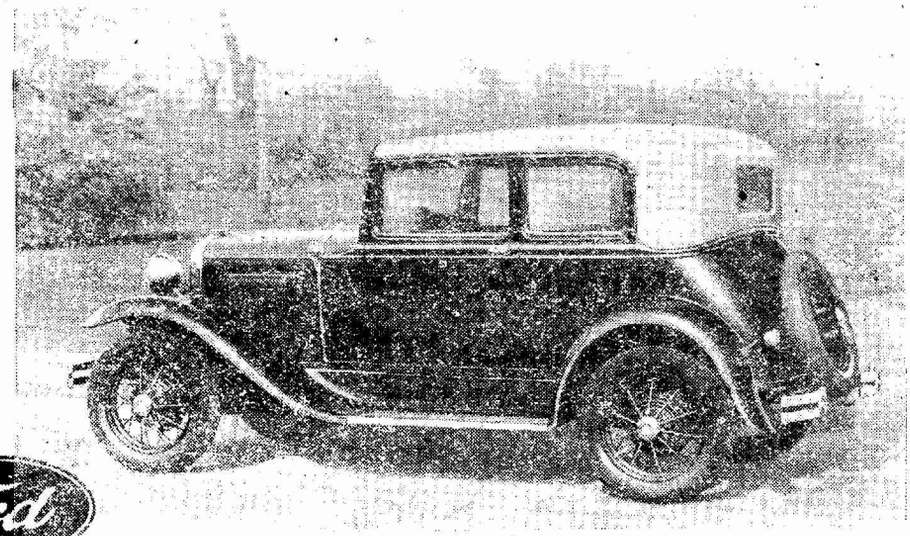

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